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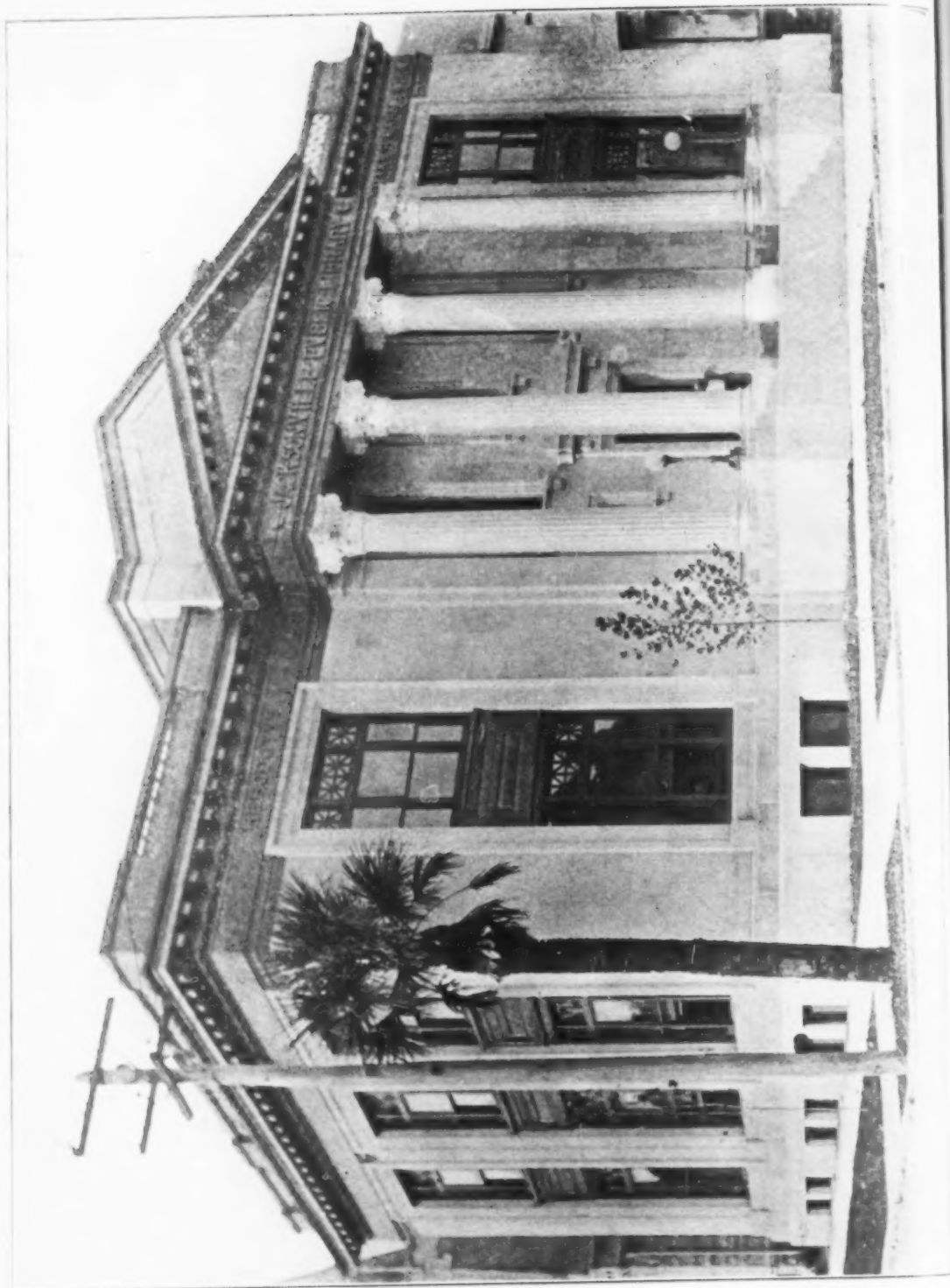
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FLOOR PLANS, JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 30

NOVEMBER, 1905

No. 11

In respect to the library headquarters in which the active interests of the American Library Association are to be centered, it was definitely determined at Lake Placid to obtain an office in New York, preferably in the vicinity of the Astor and Mercantile libraries, from which the work of the Publishing Board should be carried on as soon as suitable rooms can be secured. This will of course involve considerable expense beyond the present means of the Association, and little further progress can be made until Mr. Hovey, as chairman of the ways and means committee, is able to report that sufficient funds are in sight to provide for the added outlay. Beyond these immediate steps, the question is still an open one; and one feature of the general plan which has been discussed provides for branch headquarters in two or more centers for other parts of the country, where exhibits relating to library architecture and library methods can be put at the service of local librarians. A strong effort is being made by the ways and means committee to extend the membership of the Association and awaken greater interest in its work. To this end the circular given elsewhere has been sent out, and individual libraries and state and local associations are asked to take membership in the Association. The distribution of the *A. L. A. Booklist* free to all members has been undertaken, in accordance with the recommendation adopted at Lake Placid, and as this is to include in the future the reports of the committee on book buying and record of A. L. A. official news and announcements, it will serve practically as a current bulletin of A. L. A. affairs.

An interstate meeting of southern librarians has been planned for the first week in December, to be held in Atlanta under the general auspices of the Georgia Library Association and the immediate direction of Miss Anne Wallace. The opening of the Southern Library School in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and the rapid recent development of library interests in the southern states should make this meeting particularly desirable and

effective at this time, and ensure a representative attendance. Most of the good work being done in the South for library extension has been due to the personal effort of individual librarians, for, though the several state associations have helped, the spirit of organization has not yet been thoroughly awakened. To its awakening this interstate meeting should greatly contribute, in promoting discussion of the difficulties found in different states of the section and the comparison of experiences, alike in character if different in result. From Nashville a proposition has been made, recommending the establishment of a Council of Southern Librarians, to be in time perhaps developed into a Southern Library Association. This will probably be considered at the Atlanta meeting, though whether a single general body could work as effectively for the several states as could well-organized state associations is a matter of question. In any event, the plans for this meeting indicate a gratifying activity of library interest in the South.

BOTH cause and effect of the southern library advance are to be seen, in some degree at least, in the increasing number of attractive library buildings to be opened in the southern states. One of the latest comers in the field is the fine Carnegie building, the new home of the Public Library of Jacksonville, the only Carnegie library in Florida. In Louisville the development of the Free Public Library is going on effectively in temporary quarters, waiting the erection of its magnificent building, and it is evident that in both cities these libraries are serving as valuable object lessons for their respective states. In both of them the new departure has been made of equipping separate circulating and reference libraries for the use of the negro population—in Jacksonville by assigning special rooms in the second floor of the library; in Louisville by establishing a special branch library. The approval with which these "colored branches," as they are called, have been received by the press of the cities, the readiness with which they are recognized as a de-

sirable part of the library's equipment, and the often touching appreciation with which they are used by the people for whom they are intended, are conclusive evidence that the public library in the South is successfully working out a solution of its own peculiar problems. In Texas the Rosenberg Library of Galveston made a first step in this direction a year or so ago; and there also the work of the colored branch has been thoroughly creditable and is being developed as an essential, though absolutely independent, feature of the work of the library.

BOOKBINDING in its various phases is so important a detail in library administration as to justify the extended review, given elsewhere, of reasons and remedies for the defects or weaknesses met with in binding and re-binding books for library use. The body of literature relating to bookbinding is less familiar to librarians than should be the case, partly perhaps because to a large extent it treats the subject from the historical or æsthetic standpoints, and does not deal with the practical, almost elementary, questions that chiefly concern the librarian who handles all sorts and conditions of books subjected to the hardest kind of use. It is these questions that Mr. Bliss touches upon in his paper, which in its presentation of personal experience should be suggestive and interesting. Very little has been done by American librarians to work together toward better methods and more satisfactory results in library bindings. The investigations made by the English librarians, through their sound leather committee, in conjunction with the Society of Arts, represent probably the most effective measures yet taken in this direction, and the results of their investigations as set forth in the recent monograph on "Leather for libraries" ought to be familiar to all concerned with the care or preservation of books. A first step toward organizing American library interest in this subject was taken last spring in the appointment of an A. L. A. committee on publishers' bindings, book papers, and binding and re-binding for libraries. This committee's report at the Portland Conference was a brief statement of laudable intentions; it has, however, practically an open field in which to do work of very great

service to the library calling, and it is to be hoped that it will avail itself to the fullest extent of the existing literature and information, and of the experience and opinions of librarians and bookbinders. That there is much material of this sort to draw upon is apparent from the personal investigation into re-binding recently undertaken by Mr. Dana, Mr. Bliss's present article, and the account by Mr. Marx in the October JOURNAL of the practical experience of one small library in maintaining a bindery. It ought to be possible for the A. L. A. committee to present from year to year a series of reports that would materially contribute toward more thorough knowledge of library bookbinding and higher standards for processes and methods.

## Communications

### LIBRARY BULLETINS DESIRED

THE list of reference lists published in library bulletins, which I have hitherto furnished to the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, is hereafter to form a part of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and it is of great importance that no references should be overlooked. Efforts have been made to secure through exchange all those bulletins which contain lists, but it seems probable that there are omissions. I therefore take this opportunity of asking libraries throughout the country to see to it that their bulletins are included.

MARY S. WILBUR.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, {  
Providence, R. I. }

### BEST ITALIAN BOOKS

REFERRING to the recent article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (October) on the "Proposed guide to the selection of current Italian books," it may be well to have attention called to the catalog issued by Ulrico Hoepli in Milan, 1892, entitled: "I migliori libri italiani, consigliati da cento illustri contemporanei." As indicated in his preface, Mr. Hoepli at one time sent circulars to about 100 collaborators, or leading scholars in Italy, asking them to give an expression on what they considered the best Italian books. This catalog is composed of the answers to these circulars, and is the sifted judgment of 100 experts in all fields. I understand that this catalog has been used with great success by the Chicago Public Library, and it will undoubtedly prove most helpful to other libraries until the proposed manual on "The best Italian reading," by Dr. Biagi appears.

ADAM STROHM.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY {  
Trenton, N. J. }

## BETTER BOOKBINDING FOR LIBRARIES

BY HENRY EVELYN BLISS, *Librarian College of the City of New York*

BOOKBINDING is so large an item of expense in our libraries that duty seems to require us to give more careful study to its methods and materials. It is well that a committee of the A. L. A. has recently been appointed to investigate the subject, emphasis having been laid on the poor quality of paper used by printers and the lack of durability in publishers' bindings; and we shall await this committee's reports with interest. One purpose of this article is to direct further attention to this important subject. If at the same time any information may be gleaned from the experience at our college library, where for ten years or more particular attention has been given to bookbinding, this writing will not seem unwarranted.

Librarians possess too little technical information in this branch of their profession. They must therefore rely on the workmanship and honesty of the binder. The writer has come to the conclusion, however, that in the present state of the trade it is not good policy to depend entirely on a binder's honesty and workmanship. The bookbinding trade, like many others, has changed in character under the reign of competitive commercialism. While in most other branches of industry there has been a remarkable rise in prices, there has been no proportionate advance for bookbinding. The cost of production has increased, but competition keeps down the price. Is it reasonable to expect the same quality to be maintained in the product? Honesty goes begging; the cheat survives. Imitations in disguise have become the commonplace of the trade, and can be detected only by the critical eye, or by some searching test. That modern library bindings are uneconomical is stated by the best authorities. Binders, confessing the state of affairs, complain that it is the consequence of competitive underbidding to indiscriminating bargainiers. Remedies recommended several years ago by a committee of the London Society of Arts have been too little heeded in this country.

It is usual for librarians to send their

books for binding in lots with a few general instructions. That may do very well for school-books, cheap novels, and such odds and ends as have little value, little use, or little wear in them, but for the better books, which should be bound durably and therefore at a somewhat higher initial cost, it is advisable to discriminate with regard to size, condition, quality of paper, and probable use, and to write such specifications as may be fitting, to give judicious instructions, and to examine the work to see that the instructions are carried out. A critical knowledge of bookbinding is coming to be recognized as of great value to the librarian.

Books usually break in one of three ways: 1, the joint or hinge parts, and the entire cover pulls away from the back of the book; 2, leaves or sheets are loosened, torn away from the stitches, lacerated and sometimes lost; 3, the cover cleaves along the joint, sometimes the hollow back comes off, and soon the boards separate from their flimsy attachment.

For the first infirmity the logical remedy is a stronger joint; the second is chargeable to the printer for poor paper, to the binder for faulty methods; against the third a more durable cover ensures much longer immunity.

In olden bindings the cover was more firmly attached to the entire back, not merely hinged at the joint, as in modern books; but it was found that gilt ornamentation cracked where the leather creased with flexure, and the hollow back, a device to preserve decoration, came into general use. Though condemned by writers on bookbinding, as well as by first-class artisans, this weaker attachment continues in vogue for the sake of the gilding, and because the older method is more costly, as the "flexible" sewing and the subsequent "forwarding" require more skill and time. There are few binders in America who are sufficiently adept in this method to turn out books that will not only wear well but present a satisfactory appearance. If more work of this kind were required of them, practice would soon give the

necessary skill and more economical production would ensue.

Desiring to test the durability of the "tight back," or "raised band" bindings, we have had a number of reference books bound in this manner. Our copy of the bulky 1882 volume of Poole's Index, whose previous half-morocco binding had pulled off after only four years' service, was rebound five or six years ago with a tight back. Since then its wear has been harder than ever before, yet it shows no sign of weakness and will hold together three times as long as the lighter second supplement, bound at the same time in ordinary library binding and now beginning to part at the joint. This only confirms the statement, of the best authorities that for hard-worked reference books, and for permanent bindings on books in use, the tight-back bindings, if properly made, are more durable and more economical in the end.

The additional cost will deter most librarians from adopting tight backs for ordinary books in half leather. For us the cost has been increased by hand-worked head-bands, customary in amateur bindings, but not necessary, as they add little strength. Another objection, that the back wrinkles and the gilding suffers, applies less to library binding than to ornamental work. Good, flexible morocco, properly applied, wears very well, and the lettering is impaired very little. The word "tight" is unfortunate, as it may suggest that the book opens stiffly. What it means is that the leather is fastened tight to the real back of the book. But, if the binding is properly done, the *tight* back will open *flexibly*, as the name for the sewing implies.

Too much stiffness is the chief cause of the second malady of books, whose symptoms are loosening leaves, and whose climax is reached when sheets are pulled from the stitches and lost. The reader, vexed at the book's obdurate cover, which seems disposed to shut in his face, grasps it with both hands and forces it to open. The inflexible back is broken, a section is forced out, or sometimes leaves are pulled away from the stitches by the pressure of the thumbs. Either too much glue has been used on the back, or it has been allowed to penetrate too far between the sheets. The piece of crash commonly used in "lining up" the back gathers glue and hardens. Some-

times the lining-up paper is too thick or not flexible enough. The importance of flexibility is emphasized by the well-known English binder, Mr. Cedric Chivers, who has recently come to our shores. Of the several methods of sewing which he employs the most notable is a kind of overcasting that is quite flexible and uncommonly strong. He uses also a linen joint not merely sewed in along the first and last sections, as will be more particularly described, but inserted into split boards, forming a very strong attachment. Larger books he lines up with leather inserted also as hinge into split boards. He usually pastes his leather to make tight backs. His bindings seem to me durable and economical—the best work that I have seen at their price; but I have had no practical experience with them.

For permanent binding on valuable books, the practice, not uncommon in England, of binding on "sheet stock" is beyond question more economical. As to the feasibility of obtaining books in sheets from American publishers, assurance has been given me by several leading publishers that there would be no reasonable objection to setting aside a hundred, or a thousand copies of a work, provided this demand of the libraries should be well defined; nor would it be impracticable to print on more durable paper at a slight additional cost two or three hundred copies, say, for a well defined demand chiefly from libraries, and to supply these in sheets for permanent binding. Of course this could not be done economically for books with half-tone illustrations in the text, which require heavily calendered paper. It seems proper to say here that there has been during the last decade a commendable improvement in bookmaking, both in print and in binding. The best publishers now show an earnest purpose to produce not only more attractive, but more durable books. These better books open more flexibly, with less cracking of glue. In my own experience complaint was made to a publisher that one of our text-books was badly bound; a subsequent edition had the endpapers folded round end-sections, and the cloth glued to the back, giving a tight-back casing with improved joint—a curiosity in its line—but the books now last twice as long as before.

Some bulky volumes of many thin sections

it is not feasible to sew "all along" with linen thread, as that would cause too much swell for the back. Silk thread flattens, causing less swell, and therefore may be used, if the value of the book justifies the extra cost. Sewing "all along" means that the thread passes round each band in every section, whereas sewing "two sheets on" means that two sheets are laid on at once, and the thread passes alternately from one band in the one sheet to the next band in the second sheet, and so on, the sheets being held by the thread along only part of their fold and therefore more easily pulled out. Sewing two sheets on is common in cheap work, as it saves time and thread; but it is a cheat, and what little it saves the binder is a grave loss to the book. For a librarian to shave prices to this result is folly. We should be on the lookout for this device and should not permit it when there are less than four bands, and in larger books only when there are five bands or more and when it is necessitated by the number of sheets. In flexible sewing it is still less permissible, as one of the chief advantages of that method is then sacrificed.

When the back of a book is dilapidated, or when the paper is so poor that ordinary sewing will not hold, "overcasting," or "whip-stitching" is necessary. Novels and other cheap or ephemeral books may, if the paper is soft and flexible, be economically sewed by a machine that stitches through the sheets, making a seam about a quarter of an inch from the back; but, if the paper is stiff and brittle, it is likely to break along this seam. Overcasting, except in the Chivers method previously mentioned, causes the books to open too stiffly, particularly when the paper is heavy. Except in the cases mentioned, these methods are of doubtful economy, the books are less pleasing to handle, and subsequent rebinding is of course nearly always impossible. Many large illustrated books, atlases, etc., printed on unfolded sheets, must be overcast into sections before they can be sewed together in book form. Whip-stitching is customary as the easiest and cheapest way of strengthening the end-sections for the strain at the joint; but it is objectionable, as it prevents the sheets from opening properly, and therefore increases the very strain against

which it is intended to guard, and moreover, when the cover does, too soon, pull away. The end-sheet is usually left in deplorable condition. In our library we have discarded whip-stitching, except where it is necessary. To strengthen the attachment we employ other means, which will be described.

It has been pointed out that the logical remedy for the first weakness of modern bookbindings is a stronger joint. The term joint is used by binders in two meanings, primarily for that part of the book where the cover is joined to the back, secondarily for that which joins, specifically for the strip of crash, muslin, silesia, leather, or other material that attaches the end-sections to the boards. In the latter sense the term hinge, sometimes used, might well be adopted, and the term joint might be reserved for the former meaning.

By the hinge and the bands the cover is attached to the body of the book. In most bindings the hinge is a very flimsy affair. In leather and duck bindings the bands should always be fastened into the boards—"laced in," as the mainstay of the joint. Tape bands should be inserted into split or double boards and glued. In cloth and in buckram bindings, or "casings," the bands are merely "pasted down" on the boards; and a piece of crash, muslin, or other fabric, is glued to the back, extending about an inch on each side as a hinge to be pasted down with the bands and end-papers. But crash, made brittle by glue, soon breaks, or the entire hinge pulls away from the boards—paper, bands, and crash, together. The same insecure hinge is used in many of the cheaper bindings in half leather; but, if the leather costs more than a cloth cover, the difference is wasted money.

In bookbinding especially it should always be borne in mind that a small pasted surface, or an edge "tipped in" with paste, will not hold against an outward pull, though against a pull in the plane of the surfaces joined it may hold till the material parts. This explains why fly-leaves and end-papers merely pasted to whip-stitched end-sections tear away so easily; why linen joints that are merely pasted down on top of marbled end-papers are so ineffectual, and why the "false" tight backs, without laced-in bands and proper

joints, possess less strength than well-bound hollow backs.

For leather and duck bindings the lacing-in of the bands is supposed by most binders and librarians to give sufficient strength to the joint, and the end-papers merely are pasted down without reinforcement. But modern paper is too poor a fabric to stand the strain at the joint when the cover is flexed back. Its loose parts and the boards are then loose enough to chafe the bands asunder, particularly when there is a rasp of crash and glue at the edge. Except in small books, or those little used, the joint should be strengthened by a hinge of silesia or muslin, pasted along one edge of the end-paper, then folded round the back of the end-section, sewed through to the next section, and thus to the book. When such a hinge is finally pasted down to the board with the end-paper, the cover is strongly attached to the book. This "sewn-in" hinge may be reinforced by a strip of thin paper, muslin, or linen, pasted along the inner fold of the end-sheet, and there securing the stitches, or along the fold of the outer leaf, or of the title-page, if weak or dilapidated. Two or three strips of thin material may thus be necessary.

A third form of the sewn-in joint we put into lighter or less used books or into cloth casings. As in the preceding form, a strip of muslin is pasted along the inside of the end-section, but, instead of the silesia hinge, the inner edges of the "paste-down" paper and of the fly-leaf enfold the end-section, are sewed through, and afterwards are pasted to the second section. This joint is cheaper than the others described here, but, when good linen paper is used, it is strong enough for light casings. Care should be taken, however, that the edges of the end-papers do not project between the first and second sheets more than about a quarter of an inch, as thus they not only look badly, but form an edge on which the leaves are likely to be cut. If the sewn-in linen hinge is passed around two sections instead of one, the free edge is less objectionable, and a still stronger hold is taken on the book. A less simple but strong joint, free from the above objection, is used by Mr. Chivers. Three strips of linen are needed, one pasted on top of the end sheet, the second reinforcing the end-paper, the third, the hinge

proper, one edge of which is firmly clasped between end-sheet and fly-paper pasted together as a double sheet, the other edge inserted with the tapes into the split boards; the hinge and the reinforced end-papers are sewed through.

For reference books, much used dictionaries, atlases, and other heavy books, we recommend a piece of levant "flesher," glued to the back and extending an inch or more on each side as a hinge to be fixed with the tapes into split or double boards. With a sewn-in silesia hinge, this binding is nearly or quite as strong as a genuine tight back, but not quite so flexible, and more likely to loosen, though not to part, at the joint. It is particularly applicable to large dictionaries with too many sections for economical flexible sewing, and it is somewhat cheaper.

Tight backs are not satisfactory for some thick books with very stiff paper, as such may not open flat enough. If flexibility with strength is desired, such books had better be sewed on thin linen tapes and lined up for hollow backs. But with tapes the boards must be "set off" from the joint about an eighth of an inch (French joint) to allow flexure of the board. The tapes, fastened into splits in the boards, make this binding very strong; yet, after a year or two of hard service, it may show signs of looseness at the joint, unless the lining up of the back, instead of being "made on" the book (that is, merely folded back and forth, as is usual) is "made off," that is, rolled, and with a piece of muslin enclosed — not crash, as this causes the lettering and tooling to crack. This lining up, however, costs a few cents more, as it must be measured to the back and is a little more troublesome to apply; but it is well worth its slight additional cost, and, without it, tapes cannot satisfactorily be used for hollow backs. For tight backs tapes are highly proper; but, where genuine raised bands are desired, the flexible sewing must of course be done on cords.

For tight backs especially and for any bindings of superior quality, we have proved the value of a joint described under the name of "zig-zag" by Mr. Douglas Cockerell in his excellent little handbook on bookbinding. This is the neatest and safest way of protecting a fine book. Several of our more valuable

works we have bound with flexible sewing and zig-zag joints, and we regard this binding as the most economical because the most permanent. Yet for ordinary books the zig-zag is a luxury. It requires several sheets of the best linen paper, thus costing five or ten cents additional for an octavo; but the books open beautifully and the extra fly-leaves save the outer sheets of the book itself. In books over eleven inches high the zig-zag requires twice the number of sheets for its "waste papers" and end-papers.

A few small and dainty books we have had sewed on bands of twisted silk, though sewed with ordinary linen thread. Silk bands flatten so that the backs need not be sawn; the book opens more flexibly, and the bands are unlikely to chafe through at the joint. The extra cost, three cents per band, is more than compensated by the strength and flexibility obtained.

The methods described above have, most of them, long been known to European binders. They are now merely adapted to modern conditions and materials. The stronger leather hinge has been used very generally in ledgers, large account-books, music-books, and other large books bound for hard service, but it has usually been pasted down to the board, rarely inserted between split or double boards. Regarding tapes and tight backs, the older binders, like Mr. Zaehnsdorf and Mr. Cobden-Saunders, and the younger binders, like Mr. Chivers and Mr. Cockerell, are quite emphatic, and the report of the London Society of Arts alluded to above recommends them to librarians for the better class of books.

From the foregoing discussion of remedies for structural weakness, let us now pass to the examination of materials for covering, with particular reference to the third "malady" of books, described above as a cleaving of the cover along the joint, a falling away of the hollow back, and a final parting of the boards from their flimsy attachment. To the disease known as "red rot" all poorer leathers are prone, but especially the many imitations of morocco. Bindings in the Persian goatskin so largely used in this country as a substitute for morocco (a "skin" in both senses of the word), standing unused on the shelves, in ten years lose their strength, and in twenty years are ready to fall to pieces with

the gentlest handling. The deterioration is due to some actinic or chemical action. I have seen skins that, lying rolled up on a shelf for twenty years, had darkened for some distance inwards from the margin and become as easy to tear as paper, but farther in where the light had not reached were still bright and strong. Some lose their vivid color in two or three years, darkening to a dull grayish abomination. Such stuff is certainly not fit for library bindings. It may be used, however, on books that are to be worn out in five or ten years by hard service, but it should always be priced as persian. As the cost of genuine morocco has risen, this substitute has been more generally supplied to librarians who have preferred the lower bid, and who have not known enough about leather to detect the imposition. Persian has a similar but usually smaller and harder grain than genuine Turkey morocco, and its surface is less soft and oily. The skin is usually thinner and the dye stains through more, whereas the under side of a genuine skin is velvety and unstained, and wets less readily than the persian. The morocco furnished by the German firm of Hausmann is generally regarded as the best, though there are other first-rate makers. But had as persian is, there are worse shams in leather. Deeper condemnation must be reserved for "bock" and sheep-skin. Bock is a thin, inferior, friable goatskin, with less than half the durability of even persian. It has been used by the Germans for a century or more with direful results. Sheepskin tanned previously to about 1830 was fairly durable leather, and we find bindings of it still in excellent condition. But modern sheep, "law" sheep, especially that used on the Congressional documents, is the worst fraud known to the trade—I say known, because librarians have repeatedly protested against this imposition. These bindings when finished are washed off with acetic acid to make them look clear and clean, and in utter disregard of the fact that even a trace of acid is sure death to leather. Place one of these bindings in strong light for a year, with a smaller morocco book across it; the morocco remains intact, nor does the sheepskin change noticeably where it is sheltered, but where it is exposed to the light and air, it appears much darkened. After five years, the mo-

rocco is still unaltered, as far as eye can see, but the surface of the sheepskin can be picked up with the thumb-nail like cheese, and in ten years it will be far on its downward career. These bindings are great dust-makers. They will all soon have to be replaced, or relegated to a cellar in dilapidated condition.

Calfskin was formerly much in favor, as its smooth surface took ornamentation excellently; but it was pared too thin at the joint in order to set the boards snugly. For larger books cowhide is much used, dressed sometimes in imitation of Russia leather, sometimes stamped by an embossing plate in imitation of levant, of sealskin, of pebble-grained, or of straight-grained morocco. These imitations, like persian, soon perish with the red rot. They should be used only on books to be worn out in a decade or so. Handling these leathers prolongs their short life, particularly for persians, as the trace of oil they receive from the fingers tends to preserve them, supplying that extracted by a faulty process.

The inner, under, fleshy portion of a skin is called the "flesher," and there the chief strength of the skin resides, both because of its tough fiber, and because it is less affected by dressing and dying. Levant is usually too thick to be worked on books of ordinary size, and is therefore split or pared. The remaining surface has the beautiful grain and dye, but lacks the strength of the flesher. We use this flesher to strengthen the joints of hollow backs as described above. The flesher of cowhide, called "buffing," has been used much on large books, but has less strength than the upper portion of the skin, its texture having been ruined by the dyeing and other processes. The flesher of sheepskin is used undyed to strengthen the hinges of ledgers. Skiver, the upper portion of split sheepskin, is the weakest of all these leathers. Roan, a thin and well finished unsplit sheepskin, very soft and flexible, sometimes stamped in imitation of morocco, sometimes brightly dyed, presents a very attractive appearance, and is much used by publishers as a limp covering for small books, frequently masquerading as "limp morocco." It is pleasant to handle, but rubs very easily and is good for only about ten years. On our text-books we have used roan for years, as a cheap leather permitting bands

to be laced in and a false tight back, but we have recently discarded it for the outer cowhide, or on the lighter books for casings of cotton buckram or vellum-cloth, with sewn-in muslin joints.

Pegamoid, a cloth prepared with some gummy substance, is recommended in Brown's "Manual of library economy," London, 1903, (p. 332). We have not tried it yet. All such preparations, however, are to be regarded with hesitation until well approved, as they are likely to change with time. "Durable-line," a cloth prepared for Mr. Chivers, he claims will not dry out. It is lighter and more flexible than pegamoid and soils little with handling. Another cloth, specially prepared with some sizing that permits washing, he uses for sidings. Art-vellum, art-canvas, cotton buckram, and other heavy cloths made by the Holliston Mills, by the Interlaken Mills, and by others, are widely used and recommended. The Librarian of Congress says that cloths thus prepared will probably outlast most leathers of modern tannage. (Report for 1903, p. 39.)

The genuine linen buckram, imported from England, we have tried for two or three years. It is very strong, but in bright colors it fades, and on the best of the dull colors, a kind of olive brown, gilt lettering does not show plainly, nor does aluminum.

Duck, generally conceded to be the most durable and most economical material, especially for large books, has so coarse a texture that it suffers somewhat from friction, particularly at the joints and edges. Its homely appearance and rough surface make unattractive books. Another objection is that duck cannot be lettered with gold, and labels are likely to peel off. Canvas of lighter color is often lettered with black, but such covers soil too easily. Brown or drab duck may also be lettered with black.

Pigskin is recommended for very heavy books. For small books it is too thick and stiff. A good authority tells me that it is more likely to crack along the joint than levant is, and that only the undyed skin should be used for heavy books. It seems very strong and looks handsome when tooled with "blind" lines (that is, without gilt), showing merely a darker brown where pressed with the hot tool. Mr. Chivers has shown me a lighter

pigskin, cut from a younger pig and flexible as morocco and resembling it, dyed too with beautiful rich colors. This leather he obtains in England, and with it is given the guarantee required by the London Society of Arts, that it is free from acids and injurious treatment in its production. His recommendation makes me think that it may be the best substitute for morocco, as strong and durable, if not quite so permanent. It costs, he says, a little less than morocco, and a little more than persian. The heavier pigskin for large books costs, for the best quality, as much as the best levant. The levant tanned in America is inferior, spoiled by the too rapid processes; it fades, cracks, and rots too soon.

For sidings of half-leather bindings, the smooth, or sized, velum-cloths mentioned above wear best, both because of their quality and of their finish, which lessens friction; and, though the lighter colors soil, they do not mark so easily as the "satin-gloss" cloths. Cloths stamped with a design, after having been stiffened with sizing, have their fabric more or less injured by the process, are less strong, and wear more from friction at the edges and corners. But plain ribbed cloth of first quality gives good service. The reports of the Librarian of Congress are a good example of what the Public Printer ought to use on the smaller books he turns out.

The ornamental papers in vogue are usually of wretched material, their value being chiefly on the surface; and most of them are ugly. They crack along the edges, and their wonderful but too gaudy designs are soon obliterated by wear. We prefer the solid, somber hues of cloth both for durability and for appearance. Stronger papers, however, of French and English importation, obtained from LeClercq, of New York, and from others, we have used for sides of smaller books. Some of these are much admired for their neatness and even for their beauty. They cost very little more than the customary trash. Those with a smooth hard surface wear better and soil less than the beautiful Morris papers with soft finish.

In choosing from the many materials and samples of the trade, taste and judgment may be employed to good purpose. We

should have more information regarding the relative durability of the different colors of leathers. I hope the A. L. A. committee will give us some good instruction in these matters. Strong, bright colors usually fade most, or perhaps we should say that their fading is most noticeable. In cloths the dull colors change less and look better from the first. Some reds, however, seem to last well. This is particularly true of the cochineal morocco. The very light colors in leather fade or soil too easily; the very dark or black leathers are said to be redyed skins, marred in the first dyeing. The double dyeing does them double harm. The medium browns, tans, olives, greens, and reds, are considered the best colors in leather.

Regarding the treatment of corners there is difference of opinion. It is often stated that parchment corners are most satisfactory. But the real parchment is very hard and is likely to injure the hands or other books; besides it shrinks after being put on and bends the boards inwards, unless a very thick board is used. We have substituted the cloth imitation of parchment, less hard, but durable enough. This bends the boards very little or none at all, and it looks neater. The pointed corner seems to me a very undesirable thing. The points get crashed down and soon look unsightly. Yet the large corners of half and of three-quarters morocco and levant bindings seem pleasing to readers of taste.

From the foregoing examination of methods and materials it must appear that there is need of knowledge and discrimination. At the outset, a code of specifications should be agreed upon with the binder. In preparing books for the bindery, the required sewing, joint, materials, colors, styles of finishing, and the lettering should be specified for each book, or lot, with reference to the size, quality of paper, condition of the book, and its probable use, sometimes its value or its literary character. On a sheet or binding-list, ruled for the purpose, these details should be set down, some of them by means of symbols. Some system is necessary to keep an accurate account, to avoid errors and disputes, and to secure economical results. It should of course be as simple as possible, and

should be adapted not only to the librarian's desires, but to the convenience of the binders. Our system has been a gradual development, not the result of theory. Until ten years ago, we sent our books in lots, with a mere inventory and a few general instructions. Finding more particular instructions necessary, we tried the standard slips, but after two or three years discarded them, as some were frequently lost, especially those needed to correct errors or to settle disputed points. The binder then tipped the slips to the title-pages, and thus left scars in some of our finest books. The standard slip moreover contains very unsatisfactory specifications. A form better adapted to our needs could of course have been printed; but no slip could conveniently arrange sufficient data for the several methods and materials which it is advisable to employ. Finally, some list of the books sent is necessary in addition to the slips. This last objection is removed in a slip-system described in Brown's "Manual of library economy" (p. 343) by carbon-sheet duplication. Duplication of our list, however, is not necessary, as it is not likely to get lost. We merely charge the books to the binder on the book-cards.

The binding sheet devised for our college library proves very satisfactory. It is of the best heavy ledger paper, 28 x 19 inches, and ruled to order with five cross lines to the inch and with about 20 vertical red lines for columns as follows: (1) binding-number; (2) first panel of lettering; (3) second or third panel; (4) third or fourth panel; (5) call-number; (6) remarks; (7) binding-number again. Then follow about a dozen columns for methods and materials, colors, and styles of finishing, these detailed specifications to be indicated by symbols—letters for methods, materials, and styles, and numbers for colors. Four or five very narrow columns are provided for checking off the work. The last three columns at the right-hand side are for the size, the number of volumes, and the cost of each lot. The total number of volumes and the amount of the bill appear at the bottom. A few general instructions may be written or printed at the top or at the bottom of the list. A full sheet will list over a hundred lots; but usually only part of a sheet

is needed, and the unused portion is cut off. Unimportant books may be bunched in lots, or those which do not require individual specification and whose lettering is simple. But most books in a college or university library should have the lettering specified. Such things should not be left to a binder, not even if he knows some Latin. Our binders say that they prefer this sheet to any system of slips. The instructions are explicit and detailed, yet in concise form; there are few errors and no disputes; things are done as we desire; the binders are saved much thought and responsibility, and the librarian avoids a thousand vexatious absurdities in lettering and a binder's vagaries in color and style. The full specifications agreed upon are typewritten in duplicate and pasted on boards, one set of these being kept in the bindery and the other in the library. There is one such board for the specifications of "forwarding," a second gives instruction for "finishing," with definitions of the several styles used; a third is a key to the symbols, arranged alphabetically with brief definitions, the symbols being mostly mnemonic; a fourth shows samples of materials and colors. The library's copy of this placard has a few memoranda of good matches and harmonies. A fifth placard contains a schedule of prices, ruled with cross-lines for the sizes from 6 to 14 inches, and with vertical columns for methods and materials. Above 9 inches of height, thickness is considered as well as height.

For periodicals and continuations special provision is necessary. A card-index for these, showing what methods, materials, and lettering have been used for each, will prove very useful in the library. An analogous index may be kept in the bindery, each of the binder's customers being marked with a guide-card. A pattern for each of the periodicals bound may also be made, but patterns do not seem a safe investment in these times of competitive underbidding and fleeting customers. Neumann Brothers, of New York City, have developed an excellent system with some of the features described above, showing unusual care and consideration for the customer's interests. They make a pattern by merely cutting a piece of binder's

board to the size of the finished book and writing the specifications on this, with samples of materials and colors, with the lettering and a rubbing of the back. Rubbings properly made and kept are very good facsimiles. By stating the size and style of type, the spaces between the lines, and marking the ends of the lines as the bibliographers do, the rubbing may be rendered unnecessary. These details are mentioned to show that there is no need of sending a binder sample volumes of sets in demand.

To obtain economical and satisfactory results in bookbinding for libraries there should be a good understanding and cheerful co-operation between binders and librarians. Yet as has been said, it is not advisable to depend entirely on the workmanship and honesty of binders. A critical knowledge of methods and materials of the craft is valuable to the librarian, enabling him to draw up specifications which will secure the work best adapted to the economies of his library, and will moreover command the respect of the binder. Discrimination in specifying for individual books, or lots of books, will result in a considerable saving of funds. By choice of different styles and combinations with reference to the character, use, or value of the books, more appropriate, durable, and attractive bindings may be placed on the shelves. With these ends in view, some such system as has been outlined should be adopted, and a careful regard to details cultivated. The bound books should be examined by the librarian and errors returned for correction. The time thus expended will be amply repaid.

It is in the best interests of librarianship that a superior class of bookbinders should be trained in approved methods of library binding, that they should find it profitable to make a specialty of this branch of the business, that in this higher grade of work the spirit of the true artisan should prevail, apart from the meaner forms of competition and commercialism; that these artisans should be recognized and patronized by librarians, especially by those who have considerable work of the better class requiring special skill and care; and that under the more favorable conditions contemplated the binder and librarian should co-operate, instructing each other with mutual confidence and respect.

### A BIBLIOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

ONE of the brochures issued by the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, contains a paragraph that seems fraught with possibilities in America. The item is as follows:

"When members of the institute send bibliographical notices relating to determinate matters, and established according to the rules laid down to that effect, they are entitled to receive gratuitously copy of an equivalent number of notices of the Universal Index relating to other matters."

Furthermore, "the institute solicits the help of bibliographers, authors, students, publishers, libraries, learned societies and public departments . . . in the formation of the Universal Bibliographical Index."

The creation of a bibliographical institute in America would accomplish a much-needed revolution. In the meantime, while awaiting such an organization, is it not profitable to make inquiries to ascertain what more can be done by evolution, as it were; that is, by the further development of facilities now available? The writer described in *The Dial*, 38, no. 451, April 1, 1905:226, a plan for co-operation in bibliographical research, which involved the publication of a "miscellanea curiosa." The scheme then outlined, with some modifications, seems equally applicable to an inedited collection of bibliographic miscellanea, of which the Library of Congress might accept the custody, placing the index in the bibliographical department. To put the plan into tangible form, let us suppose that the national library could see the way to install a filing case for such an index and should formally announce the fact, soliciting contributions (ultimately) without restrictions in scope. It might be well, at first, to confine the collection to one or two selected subjects. The prospectus could present a few illustrative bibliographic notices, as guides, to insure comparatively uniform work. Enthusiastic responses ought to be made to the invitation.

Of inedited monographs to be bound intact, copies finding their way to the Library of Congress will naturally reach their respective places upon the shelves and in the regular classification. It is the isolated (and often important) bibliographic notice that requires and seemingly merits different treatment. The Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, has succeeded in making an enormous collection. Does our national library not possess remarkable facilities conveniently applicable to the same end? Does it not now conduct, most satisfactorily, a large correspondence with investigators seeking bibliographic references? Does it not now courteously and promptly answer any reasonable inquiry? The reply to all these ques-

tions must be in the affirmative. The plan above suggested contains nothing inherently new, but it would seem to afford the means of bringing about that co-operation or "community of interest" which, in time, will be one of the surest foundations for an American bibliographical institute.

In practice, from a library standpoint, the notices intended for the index should be typewritten upon standard LB 33 r cards, but it is a question if the ultimate end, to incite co-operation, would not be better served by accepting notices typewritten upon thin paper, for subsequent separation and gumming upon cards. Not less than two copies of each notice should be contributed, to maintain an author and subject index, one additional copy to be sent for each extra subject requiring separate classification. Notices could also be inserted to indicate bibliographic information needed by contributors, or as a clue to collections in preparation, not yet published. The index could be made the center for the diffusion of knowledge, on a large scale. Nor does it appear that the plan would necessarily involve any intricate fiscal problem. The initial cost of installing the index case would not be large, considering the benefit to be derived. The most considerable item would be the salaries of assistants in charge, to whom would be assigned the tasks of gumming, classifying and filing notices received.

Contributors should be entitled to receive in return an equivalent number of bibliographic references upon subjects they are investigating. Credit slips could be issued (to expire by limitation at the end of twelve months), but credit should be given only for such notices as may be deemed sufficiently important, in the opinion of the responsible assistant in charge of the index. The credit slips could consist of printed forms, numbered consecutively, of which record could be kept by stubs or by alternate carbon copies, thus avoiding any system of bookkeeping. The whole scheme, of which only the merest outlines have been sketched here, could, no doubt, be worked out in detail and made practicable. It should prove to be a very useful medium of intercommunication. Branches of the exchange could be placed in local libraries, colleges and universities.

It would be very desirable to have the Division of Bibliography, in the Library of Congress, issue (at regular or irregular intervals) a bibliographic bulletin, giving the titles of: (1) bibliographies wanted and by whom; (2) bibliographies in preparation by the Library of Congress, *et al.*; (3) bibliographies newly published or received by the library. The three sections above suggested should severally be classified under the Decimal system and the whole made quickly accessible by a subject index concluding each bulletin.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD McPIKE,  
Chicago, Ill.

## WORK AND NEEDS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE recently appointed ways and means committee of the American Library Association (E. C. Hovey, chairman) has sent out a circular regarding the work and needs of the Association, addressed "to all libraries, their trustees, librarians and assistants, to library schools, library associations, and library clubs," as follows:

"Every one interested in library work of any kind, even if already a member of a state or local club, is invited to become a member of the American Library Association, which is intended to include all parts of the country, all kinds of libraries and all persons interested in library progress. Individual work is already effective in many places; but active-national work is still needed to bring together all local influences, to encourage scattered libraries, to develop interest in communities not yet reached, to promote co-operation in work and uniformity of methods, thus saving time and expense, and to stimulate the public toward a more liberal support of libraries.

"Every person to whom the circular comes is urged to join the American Library Association and to get others to join, as each new member, by the act of joining, gives fresh impetus to united action.

"The facts concerning the Association are given in detail on the pages following.

### "WHAT THE ASSOCIATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED

"The Association, since its organization in 1876, has accomplished much valuable educational work through the development and unification of systems in library management, through awakening a widespread interest with the general public and through the introduction of co-operative work, resulting in a more general use of such books as uplift a community. It has, step by step, overcome much of the inertia which has kept the public away from the library, the progressive trustee and librarian of the present day recognizing it as a duty to give to the public every inducement to use the books under their charge. For the changes which have brought about this result the reading public have very largely to thank the A. L. A. Its motto, 'The best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost,' is the principle underlying its efforts to solve the many problems of library administration. The Association has, through the earnest and self-sacrificing work of its members, dignified the profession, raised the standard of efficiency in library service and brought the public into closer touch and sympathy with this great educational force. It has, through its annual conferences, held in various centers of the United States, in Canada and in London, brought into close communion, both of thought and action, library workers from dif-

ferent sections of the country, who have interchanged ideas born of practical experience, thus unifying and improving library administration.

"Indeed, this atmosphere of activity in the library world, created by the A. L. A., has, consciously or unconsciously, surrounded and inspired every library worker, whose position has been rendered more secure and dignified thereby.

"Many agencies, other than those already mentioned, the direct outcome, however, of the A. L. A., have conspired to awaken the enthusiasm and earnestness of library workers, among the more important of which are the affiliated sections into which the Association has naturally subdivided itself, library schools, library clubs, state commissions and other organized bodies, each owing its existence to-day to the need which has been created as the direct result of the work of the Association. The Publishing Board is a signal instance of what may be done in the way of assistance to library service. Starting without any money, other than that which came to it through sales of its publications, it has distributed books, pamphlets and other library aids, which have proved of distinct assistance to those engaged in the profession. Its possible future field of usefulness has been greatly extended through an endowment of \$100,000, from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. As no part of this fund nor any of the income derived from it can be used for the general purposes of the Association, the present easy financial circumstances of the Publishing Board bring into sharp relief the need of the Association for a very largely increased membership and a larger income to carry on its general administrative work, which is constantly increasing.

"The next conference of the Association will be held during the summer of 1906 at some place within easy reach of New York City. It is desired that such meeting shall be the largest and most helpful of any yet held, and we ask you to share in its privileges and helpful opportunities through joining our ranks, thus giving to the national organization that greater force which comes from a large number of persons, each working for a common cause.

#### "ADDITIONAL WORK THE ASSOCIATION SHOULD DO

"Now that libraries have become so powerful a factor in the intellectual and educational life of the nation, the American Library Association, instead of depending for offices on the charity of a public-spirited proprietary library in a city not centrally located, ought to have roomy and attractive headquarters in a city easily reached from all parts of the United States.

"Instead of depending for its many and constantly increasing varieties of work on the unpaid services of librarians, too busy with their regular duties to give efficient or con-

tinuous service, the Association should have a permanent secretary, paid to give his whole time and energies to A. L. A. work, and an office force sufficient for the prompt despatch of all details resulting from the already large and ever-increasing correspondence of its officers and committees.

"In addition to the annual conference it should and would, through these agencies, keep in constant touch with all affiliated organizations.

"The A. L. A. should have at headquarters a complete collection of library plans, assorted as to size, cost and functions of different libraries. These should serve as valuable aids to librarians, trustees and architects in making plans and estimates, thus preventing the present lack of system, based on chance or untrustworthy information, which so often results in buildings wholly unfitted for efficient and economical administration.

"An important feature of the headquarters should be an exhibit of the most approved methods in use in the various branches of library administration. This should be open at all times to the library worker seeking help in problems of library science.

"The selection of librarians is often a matter of chance. The knowledge possessed by trustees and librarians in this matter is necessarily limited. The A. L. A. should be in a position to suggest to trustees the names of men and women, qualified by training and experience to take any position in any library.

"The above are but a few suggestions of the many fields of usefulness which the Association should cover.

"Many others will arise and be possible of accomplishment if only an active business administration be inaugurated.

"To attain this a very largely increased income is needed. With such in hand, the Association can start upon its mission of increased influence and accomplish a far greater educational work.

"The annual fee for membership is as follows, and, if paid now, will be in full for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1906:

"For libraries, library schools, library associations and clubs.....	\$5.00
"For individuals .....	2.00

"The committee on ways and means encloses herewith a blank form for membership application, together with a return envelope. It takes the liberty of suggesting that you will send some reply, even though you may decide not to join the Association, stating your reasons for such decision. This request they make with the thought that your point of view may be of assistance. To librarians they suggest the desirability of posting this circular on the bulletin board of their libraries, that others, not directly connected with the library, may see it.

"To those who are already members of the

Association the committee expresses the earnest wish that they will take an energetic interest in this matter, and that each will deem it to be his duty to enroll at least two new members at the earliest possible moment.

"To all to whom this circular may come they make an earnest appeal to join the Association. You are sharing in the benefits that come to the profession through the unselfish and unpaid services of library workers. We only ask that you will, through membership, support the Association which is helping you.

"A largely increased membership, with the resulting addition to its income, will enable the Association, its officers and its many committees to add material vigor to the work which needs to be done."

Very truly yours,

ANDERSON H. HOPKINS. HERBERT PUTNAM.

J. L. GILLIS.

ANNE WALLACE.

E. C. HOVEY.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS.

#### THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ST. PETERSBURG

AMONG the great royal libraries of Europe the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg is comparatively speaking quite a new comer. It had its origin in a collection of 200,000 books, made by the brothers, Counts Andrew and Joseph Zaluski, at Warsaw, Poland, who opened it for public use in 1747. Then for awhile disasters overtook it; carelessness of the administrators, to whom the King of Poland of the day had committed the direction of the institution, led to the abstraction of many books, and the political troubles, which were to cause the dismemberment of the kingdom, came near dispersing the whole collection. But in 1795 the library, then containing 262,000 volumes and about 10,000 manuscripts, was transferred to St. Petersburg, where the number of printed books was so diminished by the removal of medical works to the College of Medicine and of other illustrated editions to various public institutions, that in 1810 only 238,000 remained. However, the liberality of the sovereigns, gifts by private parties, purchases and the law of 1810, requiring the deposit in the Imperial Library of two copies of everything printed in Russia, soon increased the size of the library again, and according to the last printed guide to it, it contained then, 1860, 840,853 printed books, 29,045 manuscripts and 66,162 engravings. In 1904 it had 1,500,000 volumes,\* 33,347 manuscripts, 20,753 maps, 86,627 engravings, 52,826 autographs, and is the third largest library of the world. We can mention only a few of the entire collections acquired from 1805 to 1860, which are, 1, the Slavic manuscripts

and incunabula of Senator Froloff; 2, Oriental manuscripts, found in the mosque of Ardesira—a trophy of the war against Persia (1828); 3, other such collections, taken at Akhal-zirch, Erzerum, Adrianople, etc., in the war with Turkey (1829); 4, Persian manuscripts, offered to Emperor Nicholas I. by Prince Khosreff-Mirza, ambassador of the Shah of Persia; 5, the celebrated collection of Slavic manuscripts and incunabula, bought of Count Tolstoi for \$34,386; 6, all the manuscripts and the editions de luxe of the Jesuit College at Polotsk; 7, the palimpsests and manuscripts, Greek and Oriental, bought of Prof. Tischendorf of Leipzig; 8, a collection of very rare incunabula and xylographs, bought at public auction at Augsburg.

When the Zaluski Library was being transferred to St. Petersburg, Empress Catherine II. first thought of having a building erected, capacious enough to shelter not only the books, but also a museum of antiquities, a zoological museum and an observatory, which were to be united with the Anitchkoff Palace by covered galleries. But this plan was not carried out, and instead of it that part of the present building which forms the corner of the Nevsky Perspective and Sadovaia street was erected, to which under Emperor Nicholas, in 1828, was added the wing facing the square of the Alexandra Theatre, the expenses being defrayed partly from public funds, partly funds bequeathed to the government at the end of the 18th century by a merchant, Larine, to commemorate which Emperor Nicholas I. ordered one of the halls, that of historical works, to be called Larine Hall. Finally in 1851 and 1852 the whole was remodelled to its present state.

The library became public, open for students and visitors, only in 1814, as preparatory changes and the complications of the War of 1812 had retarded the inauguration up to that time. Now its contents are divided into 29 sections, disposed of in the three stories of the building, where they have 22,000 square feet of space and occupy cases extending over 53,838 feet. The management of it is in the hands of the minister of the Emperor's household, who has under him the director, his vicelibrarians, fourteen assistant librarians, a large number of clerks, messengers and laborers.

A whole book might be written to describe all the literary treasures of this collection, some of which are decidedly *unica*, as the books and newspapers, printed during the reign of Peter the Great with the characters of the Russian alphabet, of which he was the inventor; or the Gospels, written at Novgorod during the years 1056-1057 by Deacon Gregory for the Governor (Possadnik) Ostromir; or the Acts, printed at Moscow in 1564, the oldest of all Russian incunabula, as the art of printing was not imported into Russia until nearly a century after its invention.

\* N. Y. *World Almanac* for 1905; 1,330,000 according to New International Encyclopædia.

These two volumes have, since 1852, been clad in rich vermilion bindings, incrustated with precious stones. Of other rarities we can only mention: 1, a fragment of a Latin sermon on Penitence, dating from the 4th century; 2, two leaves of a Latin Psalter of the 5th century in letters of gold on purple parchment; 3, specimens of Merovingian and Irish handwritings, with superb initials; and 4, examples of Carolingian writings with important, though barbaric-looking miniatures.

B. FERNOW,

*Army and Navy Club, N. Y. City.*

### CLASSIFICATION OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LITERATURE

At the meeting of the Catalog Section of the American Library Association on July 5, a communication was presented from Frank W. Gale, of the Christian Science Publication Committee, for the state of California, pointing out the lack of uniformity in the classification of this literature. The subject was briefly discussed, and in order to bring out more full consideration it was decided that it should be given greater publicity. With this purpose and with the desire of eliciting further comments, Mr. Gale's letter is here published in full, as follows:

MR. C. B. RODEN,

*Chairman A. L. A. Catalog Section.*

DEAR SIR: Being interested in the proper presentation of the subject of Christian Science to the public, I have made inquiry as to the classification of books on this subject in the public libraries in this state, and find a great lack of uniformity regarding the classes in which these books are placed. With a view to having some action taken which will remedy this condition, I beg to call your attention to some phases of the subject.

It is claimed for Christian Science—and this claim is being very widely admitted by those who have made an honest and intelligent study of the subject—that it is the demonstrable Science of Christianity, the spiritual understanding of the teachings of Christ Jesus, which enables its adherents to comply with the injunction of our Master to his disciples, "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick" (Luke 9:2). The reformation of the sinful and the healing of the sick through Christian Science is accomplished through the power of God, divine Mind, which distinguishes Christian Science from all systems of healing which depend upon the action of the carnal, or mortal mind, and which are known as mental science, suggestive therapeutics, etc. This being the case, it would seem that books on Christian Science would properly come under class 280 of the Dewey Classification, for this Science is the essence of Christianity.

Another point I would call to your attention is the tendency to place books on mental healing, suggestion, etc., as well as those which wholly misrepresent the teachings of Christian Science, under the general subject heading of "Christian Science." This is not fair to the public, who would naturally look under that heading to find books which give a correct statement of this Science, and who are liable to be misled by the many misrepresentations which in some cases are placed with authentic works on this subject.

One simple way to discriminate would be to place under the heading of "Christian Science" only such works as are written by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, which are published by Joseph Armstrong of Boston, Mass., and the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society, in Boston, Mass., as these are all that may properly be called authorized Christian Science works. It seems only just that some way be found to classify these books so that they will not be identified with other works which are contrary to the teachings of Christian Science.

Trusting that you will kindly give this matter careful consideration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK W. GALE,

*State Publication Committee.*

### JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library was formally opened on the first of June, 1905. The exercises included an able address by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, of Baltimore, on the subject: "The development of the public library in the United States."

The building, which is illustrated elsewhere in this issue, is the gift of Mr. Carnegie, and cost \$50,000. The exterior is of Indiana limestone, with cornices and balustrade of copper, making a striking and pleasing contrast. The design is classic, with four Corinthian columns supporting the pediment. The building is 80 x 60 feet in size, two stories in height, with a basement containing steam heating plant, room for unpacking books, janitor's store-room, and toilets. The construction has been as thoroughly fireproof as possible, all joists and partitions being of steel filled in with terra-cotta block, and the roof supported by steel trusses.

The general plan divides the building into three parts, but in such a way that a survey of nearly the entire first floor may be had from the charging desk. The central part is devoted to entrance lobby, staircases, halls, and main book stacks in the rear in which steel stacks have been erected. This central

part is flanked on either side by reading rooms, the first floor containing the reference and periodical room, the open shelf room, where about 1500 volumes are open to the public, the books being frequently changed—the children's room, the librarian's office, and the work room. The second floor contains the colored reading room, the colored children's room, a stack room as yet unused, except for certain books not much in demand, and a room designed for a lecture hall. The interior woodwork is dark golden, quartered oak, the floors of the halls and vestibule are marble and mosaic, and the staircases ornamental iron, with marble treads, and finished in aluminum bronze.

Admitting the colored race to a southern library opens up problems in library management which librarians of only northern experience cannot wholly appreciate. In this library the colored people have not only their separate rooms, but many books and periodicals have been duplicated for their sole use. A young colored woman, who has been a teacher in the colored schools of the city, has been placed in charge of this department. She has had no previous library experience, but has learned rapidly, adapted herself well to conditions, and although she has perhaps never heard the much-discussed term, "library spirit," has already shown considerable of the true article.

This is the first free public library in the city of Jacksonville. Before the fire of 1901 there was a subscription library, strong principally in fiction and government documents, but the fire kindly saved the trouble of grafting the new on the old. Very few librarians have the pleasure of starting not only a brand new building, but a brand new library in a city of 55,000 inhabitants. The people have shown their appreciation of the library in a marked degree. The circulation has passed the forty thousand mark in less than five months, and, what is more to the point, a very respectable percentage of non-fiction has been maintained.

Not only is the Jacksonville Public Library a new institution in its own town, but it is the only Carnegie public library in Florida, and the only library of any pretensions in the state. For this reason it has a mission to perform broader than most libraries; the duty to supply books on occasion to residents beyond the city, and the duty to foster library interests in the state, and endeavor to induce other towns to follow the example of Jacksonville. Mr. Carnegie has offered libraries to Tampa (\$25,000), and to Pensacola (\$15,000), but these towns have rejected the gift, not being willing to assume Mr. Carnegie's regular conditions. But the South is rapidly awakening, not only to industrial energy, but to educational activity as well, and the time will soon come when a city council

representing 40,000 people will no longer look upon a library as a luxury not to be supported by public funds.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Librarian*.

#### INTERSTATE MEETING OF SOUTHERN LIBRARIANS

An interstate meeting of librarians of the southern states will be held in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8 and 9. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Georgia Library Association, of which Chancellor W. B. Hill, of the University of Georgia is president and Miss Anne Wallace secretary, and the sessions will be held in the Atlanta Carnegie Library building. Representatives from the libraries of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, as well as librarians from the East are expected to be present. It is probable that consideration will be given to a suggestion to establish a Council of Southern Librarians, recently made in a circular letter sent out by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of the Nashville Carnegie Library. This body, it is recommended, should be formed of several representative men and women from each southern state. It should endeavor primarily to encourage library development in the South and the establishment of library commissions, to arrange if possible for the holding of an A. L. A. conference in the South in 1907, and it is added that "it might sooner or later be merged into a Southern Library Association."

#### American Library Association

*President:* Frank P. Hill, Public Library, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Secretary:* J. I. Wyer, jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

*Treasurer:* Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

#### TRANSACTIONS OF COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meetings of the Council and executive board of the American Library Association were held at Lake Placid, in connection with "Library week" of the New York Library Association. Of the 25 members of Council, 15 were present, as follows: Mary E. Ahern, C. W. Andrews, James H. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, Linda A. Eastman, Caroline H. Garland, Helen E. Haines, Frank P. Hill, N. D. C. Hodges, Anderson H. Hopkins, W. T. Peoples, E. C. Richardson, Anne Wallace, Hiller C. Wellman, J. I. Wyer. Of the members of the executive board, serving as *ex officio* officers of Council, there were present: Frank P. Hill, president; C. W. An-

draws and Caroline H. Garland, vice-presidents; Ernest C. Richardson, ex-president; J. I. Wyer, secretary; Helen E. Haines, recorder. The Council held two sessions, the executive board four, and meetings of the A. L. A. program committee and committee on permanent headquarters were also held.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL

*Discontinuance of A. L. A. State Libraries Section and State Library Commissions Section.* In accordance with the recommendation of the executive board at Portland, it was *Voted*, That Section 2 of the by-laws be suspended, and that the State Libraries Section of the A. L. A. and the State Library Commissions Section be discontinued.

*Report on permanent headquarters.* The report of the committee on permanent headquarters presented to the executive board was, on motion of Mr. Dewey, brought up at a session of the Council called for its consideration. After prolonged discussion on the general bearing and probable details of the plan recommended, it was *Voted*, That the executive board be directed to confer at once with the special committee on permanent headquarters and agree upon a definite plan for the organization and control of the proposed headquarters, and that the executive board be given authority to proceed when such plan has been secured.

#### TRANSACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

*Place of next meeting.* In accordance with the instructions of the Portland meeting of Council, the board gave attention to the selection of a meeting place for 1906, "in some place near New York or Philadelphia." The places considered, either on invitation or through inquiries, included Asheville, N. C.; Asbury Park and Atlantic City, N. J.; Bedford, Pa.; Block Island, Lake Mohonk, The Catskills and Ithaca, N. Y. It was *Voted*, That the executive board accept with thanks the invitations of the Rhode Island Library Association and Rhode Island Commissioner of Schools to hold its next meeting in that state. It was also *Voted*, That the conference for 1906 be held June 30-July 6 at Narragansett Pier; and that the travel committee be authorized to make the necessary arrangements.

*A. L. A. Booklist.* The proposition to send the *A. L. A. Booklist* free to all members of the Association was approved.

*Permanent headquarters.* A report from the special committee upon permanent headquarters (Herbert Putnam, chairman) was presented, as follows:

"Your committee on permanent headquarters recommends to the executive board that upon the certainty of available funds to provide for the experiment for not less than one year, the board shall establish headquarters

and provide for their maintenance for the period and within the limits justified by such available funds. It was further *Voted*, That the committee, while recognizing strong reasons for placing offices of the Association in Washington, New York, and Chicago, or in all three places, recommends that the place of headquarters should for the present be New York, but without prejudice to the question of their ultimate location."

It was *Voted*, That the report be accepted and reported to the Council with request for further instructions. It was also *Voted*, That the chairman of the committee on permanent headquarters be requested to continue the chairmanship. Later, in accordance with the instructions of the Council, a conference was held between the executive board and the committee on permanent headquarters, and Dr. Canfield and Mr. Bowker were appointed a special advisory committee with the executive board to consider details of the A. L. A. headquarters in New York City.

*Budget, 1905-1906.* The budget prepared by the finance committee for 1905-1906 was presented and accepted. It was *Voted*, That in the budget as prepared by the finance committee the amount allotted for Handbook be increased from \$125 to \$150, the appropriation for committee on bookbuying be reduced from \$300 to \$200, and that \$75 be added to the sum assigned for sections and incidentals. The entire budget as thus amended is as follows:

#### BUDGET FOR 1905-1906

The following estimate of expenditures for the current year, based on the income of \$3950 and submitted by the finance committee was approved by the executive board:

Proceedings .....	\$1300
Stenographer for conference .....	150
Handbooks.....	150
Secretary's salary .....	250
Expenses at the conference and of the secretary's office, postage, printing, etc.....	450
Treasurer's office and travelling expenses.....	175
Committee on bookbuying .....	200
Other committees, sections and incidentals...	275
Total.....	\$2950

It was also *Voted*, That the Publishing Board and the committee on bookbuying be requested to arrange to print in connection with the *A. L. A. Booklist* such of the material prepared by the committee on bookbuying as they shall deem advisable.

*Assistant secretary.* In accordance with the recommendation of Portland meeting of Council, it was *Voted*, That the present arrangement with Mr. E. C. Hovey, assistant secretary, be continued as long as funds are available.

*Transactions of executive board.* It was *Voted*, That the board instruct the secretary to forward reports of the proceedings of the executive board to *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*.

*Travel committee.* It was *Voted*, That all communications regarding travel propositions should be sent by the secretary to the travel committee with request that the committee notify the writers of the decision as to place of next meeting.

*Increase of dues.* The suggestion to increase the annual dues of the A. L. A. from \$2 to \$3 was disapproved.

*Ways and means committee.* The circular on the work and needs of the Association, issued by the committee on ways and means, was approved. It was also *Voted*, That all money raised by the committee on ways and means shall be turned into the general treasury of the Association.

*Conference on copyright.* The resolution of the Portland meeting of Council regarding the Copyright Conference was referred to a special committee of the board, which recommended that the executive board request its delegates to the Copyright Conference, after conference with representative members of the Association, to consider the advisability of a protest regarding the proposed copyright provisions, or their modification, and to take action accordingly in connection with the sessions of the Copyright Conference.

*Committee appointments, etc.,* were made as follows:

*International relations.* *Voted*, That the committees formerly known as committee on international co-operation, and committee on international federation, be discontinued and that the following committee on international relations shall succeed to the duties of the former committees: Ernest C. Richardson, Cyrus Adler, William C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, J. S. Billings.

*Publicity.* J. C. Dana, Samuel H. Ranck, J. G. Moulton.

*Public documents.* One committee on public documents (American and foreign) was appointed, to take the place of the two former committees, on public documents and foreign documents respectively, in accord with the request of the committees. In a memorandum submitted by the chairman of the committee it was suggested that the new committee be as representative as possible of all sections of the country, and that an effort be made to include in its membership persons who have made a specialty of phases of document work; that Canada be represented; that the committee be authorized to report annually on the more important American and foreign documents, said report to be framed as an appendix to the regular report of the committee, and to be issued separately for the use of libraries generally; and that the committee be allowed postage and stationery. The committee was enlarged to 11 members, appointed as follows: Adelaide R. Hasse, Johnson Brigham, W. E. Henry, Charles McCarthy, J. P. Kennedy, Robert H. Whit-

ten, H. H. Langton, Miss Mary Sutcliffe, Thomas M. Owen, G. W. Scott, Theodore W. Koch.

*Library training.* Mary W. Plummer, H. E. Legler, Isabel Ely Lord, A. S. Root, Alice M. Chandler, Mary F. Isom, Eleanor Roper, Grace D. Rose. This appointment was made in accordance with the action of Portland meeting of Council, raising the number of this committee to eight persons, and with the recommendation of the committee on library training at the Niagara Conference, as follows: the committee to "be composed of eight persons: one, a member of a state library commission; one, the librarian of a free circulating library of, at least, 50,000 volumes; one, the librarian of a college or reference library; one library trustee interested in questions of training; and four library school graduates engaged in library work in various kinds of libraries and in various capacities, including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to be retired and replaced at the end of the first two years and each year thereafter." J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

#### MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

At a meeting of this committee held at Lake Placid, New York, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1905, there were present: Herbert Putnam, chairman; C. W. Andrews, R. R. Bowker, Melvil Dewey, A. H. Hopkins, W. C. Lane, J. I. Wyer, and by invitation, the members of the committee on ways and means except J. L. Gillis, Mr. F. P. Hill, the president of the A. L. A., and Mr. W. T. Peoples.

The chairman made a statement of the present status of the committee and its work, defining its functions as advisory and recommendatory, but without actual administrative functions in carrying actions into effect.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Hovey stated his plans for collecting money for permanent headquarters and gave the result of his investigations in Washington, New York and Brooklyn as to the best place to locate such headquarters.

Mr. Lane made a statement that space for two workers with ample desk room would be needed for the Publishing Board in the new headquarters. Mr. Andrews stated that the new plans for the John Crerar Library provided space which may be available for A. L. A. headquarters upon the completion of the building, and that if this committee desires to consider such location, the Crerar Library must be advised of such intention at the earliest possible date. Mr. Hopkins intimated that the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh might be in a position, upon the completion of its new building, to offer the Association suitable headquarters. After discussion, it was voted to recommend to the executive board

that upon the certainty of available funds to provide for the experiment for not less than one year, the board shall establish headquarters and provide for their maintenance for the period and within the limits justified by such available funds.

*Voted*, That the committee, while recognizing strong reasons for placing offices of the Association in Washington, New York or Chicago, or in all three places, recommends that the place of headquarters should for the present be New York, but without prejudice to the question of their ultimate location.

Considering further the statements made by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Hopkins, the committee further voted that as American library interests demand for their offices a centrally located headquarters, at as early a date as possible, a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider offers of such facilities and to report to the full committee.

The committee then adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

Beginning with the October number of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, a copy will be sent to each member of the A. L. A. whose dues are paid to date. Those who wish nos. 1-5 to complete their files can secure them on payment of 30 cents. The October number contains a special list of 12 pages on "political economy" with notes. Separate reprints will be made for distribution by libraries among its readers, if orders are received before Nov. 25. After that date the type will be distributed. Price \$1.25 per 100.

The special list in the November *Booklist* will be a Christmas bulletin, of which reprints will be made if the orders are sufficient.

#### State Library Commissions

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary, State Librarian, Lansing.

At a meeting of the board on Sept. 9, a resolution was adopted requesting the co-operation of the state library association in the extension of library work in the state, and to this end providing that the board shall "pay the expenses of a competent instructor and leader for four library institutes to be held during the year ending July 1, 1906." It was also decided to further the work of library extension by the appointment of a library organizer for the commission, to visit Michigan libraries, give advice on library matters, develop the travelling library system, and enlist the aid of teachers' institutes and county school commissioners in public libraries. Mr. Roy C. Lyle, formerly deputy collector of internal revenue of Grand Rapids, has been appointed to this position.

#### State Library Associations

##### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President*: George S. Godard, State Librarian, Hartford.

*Secretary*: Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, Public Library Committee, Hartford.

*Treasurer*: Miss Esther B. Owen, Public Library, Hartford.

The autumn meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Oct. 27, at the Pequot Library, Southport. The morning session began at 10.30 with an address of welcome by Judge John H. Perry, president of the board of trustees, followed by reports of the February meeting at Trinity College and the June conference with the Rhode Island association at Westerly.

At the afternoon session a report of the work of the committee on Connecticut bibliography was made by Miss Josephine S. Heydrick of the Pequot Library, who stated that about 4000 cards have been made by the Blackstone Memorial Library, Otis Library of Norwich, New London Public Library and Pequot Library, and the Trinity College and Wesleyan University are preparing a list of their publications. Rev. William H. Holman of Southport gave an informal talk on the aim and contents of the Pequot Library. The specialty of the library is local history, and it has the first letter of Columbus, Morton's "New England Canaan," Hubbard's "Indian wars," Mason's "Pequot war," Eliot's Indian Bible, eight of the eleven Eliot tracts, New England primers, histories of the French and Indian wars, Connecticut history and sermons and many other early Connecticut books.

A question box, which brought out discussion of many practical topics, closed the session.

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President*: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution.

*Secretary*: F. W. Ashley, Library of Congress.

*Treasurer*: Wm. S. Burns, jr., Office of Documents.

The 87th regular meeting was held in the lecture hall of the Washington Public Library on Wednesday evening, Oct. 18. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, first vice-president, presided, calling the meeting to order at 8.05 o'clock. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting, the election of the following new members was announced: Miss Faith Bradford, Miss Margaret Doonan, Miss Grace B. Finney, Mrs. Juliette O. R. Nazar, Miss Katharine Patton, Miss Gura Pollock, Miss Alice Ramsburg, Miss Bessie B. Silverthorn, Miss Rosamond Stickney, and Miss Faith G. Stock, all assistants in the Public

Library of the District of Columbia; Miss Mary D. Wigham and Mr. John D. Wolcott, of the Library of Congress, and Mr. W. Mosby Williams, member of the Washington Board of Trade's committee on the Public Library.

The regular program consisted of brief and interesting reports on the Portland Conference and the various post-conference trips, as follows:

The journey across the continent to Portland, with special attention to the Canadian Rockies, by Miss Annabel Crandall of the Public Documents Library.

The Alaskan trip, by Mrs. Alice F. Stevens and Miss Eliza J. Skinner of the Library of Congress.

The Yellowstone trip, by Miss Mary A. Hartwell, of the Public Documents Library.

The conference, with special reference to Mr. J. C. Dana's paper on library associations and clubs, by Mr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Washington Public Library.

After the conclusion of the program at 9:35, the members present and their invited guests repaired to the basement of the library building, where in the children's new room, an informal social gathering was held. The room had been very tastefully decorated by members of the Public Library staff. Refreshments were served, and numerous souvenirs gathered by those who took the Portland trip were exhibited. The meeting proved to be most enjoyable; the attendance numbered about 134.

FREDERICK W. ASHLEY, *Secretary*.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President*: Miss Lillian B. Arnold, Public Library, Michigan City.

*Secretary*: Harlow Lindley, Earlham College Library, Richmond.

*Treasurer*: F. R. Kautz, Public Library, Indianapolis.

The 14th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Muncie, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 19 and 20.

The auditorium of the Muncie Public Library was made most attractive by exhibits of pictures from Prang Educational Co., Chicago; Chicago Art Educational Co., Chicago; Soule Photographic Co., Boston; Berlin Photographic Co., New York; Curtis and Cameron Co., Boston. The Bobbs-Merrill Co. sent an exhibit of holiday books and the Library Bureau of Chicago a display of library appliances.

The president, Miss Arlena M. Chapin, opened the meeting with an address on the Indiana Library Association, its duties and aims. The association was organized in 1891 for the purpose of stimulating library interest in various ways. The state library commission has now reached the point where it is able to give assistance in all practical library affairs; the state library has charge of state

library interests; and it is left to the state library association to advance the interests which these other institutions have no specific care for.

The first subject considered was "Guides for the selection of books for a small library," by Virginia Tutt, South Bend Public Library, who referred particularly to A. L. A. *Bulletin*, no. 17, on bookbuying, the "A. L. A. catalog," A. L. A. *Booklist*; the Boston, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and St. Louis library bulletins; "Books for boys and girls," by Miss Hewins; the list of a thousand best novels, compiled by the Newark Free Public Library; the *Cumulative Book Index* and *Cumulative Book Review Digest*, and the *Dial* and the *Nation*.

Miss Livina Knowlton, of the Gertrude Stiles Bindery, Chicago, gave a talk on book binding with practical illustrations. Miss Knowlton showed the advantage of library binding, which is sewed on tape and made of the best material. Miss Belle S. Hanna, Greencastle Public Library, read a paper on "Reference books for the small library," giving a list of reference books found most useful at Greencastle.

The revision of the constitution was discussed and it was voted that the amendments offered by Miss Hoagland be mimeographed or printed and that a copy of them be presented to each member in ample time for consideration before the next meeting of the association.

The evening session was held at the auditorium of the Commercial Club. Mr. T. F. Rose, president of the Muncie library board, welcomed the association to Muncie and introduced Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, who read a most excellent paper on "The library as a factor in popular education." A reception by the Muncie library board followed.

Mr. Horace Ellis, president of Vincennes University, opened the Friday morning session with a paper on "The first library in Indiana," telling how in the beginning of the 19th century a company of citizen soldiers or soldier citizens met together at Vincennes to establish a public circulating library. Mr. Ellis read a copy of the original entry of the minutes of the meeting as recorded by the secretary, and also brought with him some of the books from this library, containing the signature of William Henry Harrison.

Mr. J. P. Dunn, secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, read a most scholarly paper on the life of Father Gibault.

Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue University Library, gave a talk on "Evaluation of literature." He said that whether or not evaluation of books will mean much to the library depends largely on the ideal underlying it. If the library is a commercial enterprise there will be a certain standard set for its purchases; if it is a philanthropic institution there will be another standard of a very

different character. The conception of the library as an educational factor in the community involves entirely new and higher standards of evaluation of the material comprising a library. Mr. H. S. Wedding, Wash College Library, followed with a paper on "College reference work."

In the afternoon session Mr. Henry reported the progress of the Indiana bibliography, stating that 1000 cards had been turned in. Miss Sara Mission, Indianapolis Public Library, told a story illustrative of the children's hour. Miss Phelps, of the Public Library Commission, conducted the question box.

The committee on resolutions presented formal votes of thanks to the hosts and speakers of the meeting, and a resolution was adopted, setting forth "that the books left of the first public subscription library of Indiana, now on deposit in Vincennes University, are of the greatest interest and value to the state, as the nucleus of the modern library movement in this commonwealth, and that therefore the best possible care should be taken of them. That in the opinion of the association it would be well to store this collection in a thoroughly fire-proof construction, such as is offered by the state library, with the understanding that the collection may be withdrawn at the pleasure of the trustees who now have it in their care."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Arnold, Michigan City; vice-president, Miss Clark, New Albany; secretary, Mr. Harlow Lindley, Earlham College Library, Richmond; treasurer, Mr. F. R. Kautz, member advisory committee Indianapolis Public Library, and trustee Bona Thompson Library, Irvington. The association accepted Miss Fitzgerald's invitation to meet at Kokomo next year.

KATHARINE FISHER, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* M. Hale Douglass, Iowa College Library, Grinnell.

*Secretary:* Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Public Library, Boone.

*Treasurer:* Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, Fort Dodge.

The 16th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association, on Oct. 25-27, was held in Fort Dodge, as a tribute to Captain W. H. Johnston, pioneer of the library movement in Iowa. The sessions were held in the auditorium of the Free Public Library with 108 members in attendance.

The first session was called to order on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 25, by the president, Mrs. Horace M. Towner. Capt. W. H. Johnston, honorary president of the association, and president of the Fort Dodge library board, gave a cordial address of welcome in which he reviewed not only the history of the association but also the library work of

the state, calling to mind many early co-workers. Senator C. J. A. Ericson, vice-president of the association, responded, giving entertaining reminiscences of visits to Fort Dodge forty years ago, and praised the hospitality of the people. He spoke of the work of Capt. Johnston not only in building and establishing the Fort Dodge Library, but also of his untiring energy in behalf of the Iowa Library Association and library interests of the state.

Mrs. H. M. Towner gave the president's address, presenting the association meeting as a harvest time when the fruit of the year's work is gathered, and dwelling on the growth of the association, library interests over the state, the work of the commission, state library and historical societies. She said in part: "We realize the value of united effort, and feel that individuality is not lessened but strengthened by association. Isolation is selfishness. It is only by the stimulus of sympathy that aspiration is strongly stirred; it is only by association that the human mind pictures us to ourselves. To put the means of personal knowledge and education everywhere within reach of the people, in such manner and in such form that it is truly a means of education, is the task with which we are charged, is the reason for all library agencies of the state. Nowhere does individual service count for more than in library work. . . . It is true that in the measure with which men are endowed with genius, capacity and energy, will their sphere of influence be enlarged, but it is also none the less true that in every grade of endowment, in every degree of capacity, individual influence has commanding power. The moving impulse of progress from the highest to the lowest is a human appeal. For all time and all men there is but one practical efficient rule of progress: to receive and communicate truth. To the librarian is given the opportunity and responsibility of individual influence, the mightiest power for good or evil ever given to man or woman."

A tribute to Capt. W. H. Johnston was paid by Miss Ella M. McLoney, of Des Moines. She reviewed the early history of the association, especially emphasizing Capt. Johnston's faithfulness through all the years.

Mrs. J. J. Seerley, of Burlington, followed with greetings from the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, of which she is president. She said that the two organizations were so closely allied as to have common interests and noted how often in travelling over the state she was asked, "Have you seen our public library?" and in how many places a woman's club is struggling to start a library.

Miss Alice Tyler followed with the report of the Iowa Library Commission, not only for the year, but in summary of the five years of commission work in Iowa. She spoke of library organization, changes in librarians'

positions, gifts, legislation, travelling libraries, publications, summer schools, free postal delivery of books for the blind, and co-operation with women's clubs, teachers' institutes, and Chautauqua assemblies.

Miss Mary E. Downey, of Ottumwa, conducted a conference of questions affecting the larger libraries, discussed as follows: Work with children in the library, purchase of books, Miss Miriam E. Cary, of Burlington; Lectures and exhibits, publishing the annual report, Miss Harriet A. Wood, of Cedar Rapids; Reference bibliographies, library advertising, Mrs. R. A. Oberholtzer, of Sioux City; Public Documents, methods of increasing the circulation, Miss Ella M. McLoney, of Des Moines; Apprentice classes, Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, of Dubuque.

In the evening the trustees of the Fort Dodge Public Library gave a delightful informal reception and banquet in the Elks' lodge rooms in honor of the Iowa Library Association. Mrs. Towner happily introduced the speakers, who responded to the various toasts: Mr. Johnson Brigham, of Des Moines, dealt with "Literature, its relation to politics in the middle west." Miss Miriam E. Carey, of Burlington, spoke on "A touch of nature," applying the quotation to library work by showing how under a new version one might say, "A touch of fiction makes the whole world kin." Mr. B. J. Price, of Fort Dodge, spoke on "Literature and politics." Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, of Dubuque, spoke entertainingly of "Old books and new." Mr. M. G. Wyer, of Iowa City, told of "Our responsibilities," and Hon. R. M. Wright, of Fort Dodge, closed the toasts with "The house that has a library has a soul."

The Thursday morning session was devoted to "The library trustee: his responsibilities and his problems." Rev. E. M. Vitom, of Grinnell, opened the subject with a brief address, and Mrs. H. J. Howe, of Marshalltown, then presided at the trustees' round table, discussing the following subjects: Frequency of trustees' sections and quorums, Mr. S. Whited, Eldora; Standing committees, how many and what? Mrs. A. W. McPherson, Perry; How shall the library income be divided: administration versus books, Mr. W. P. Payne, Nevada; Librarians' qualifications and salary, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Boone; Expense of maintaining library buildings, Mr. J. M. Brainard, Boone; How may the trustee best keep in touch with the conduct of the library, Mr. J. L. Farrington, Iowa Falls; Is the two-mill tax levy allowed by law sufficient for all expenses? should it be increased? Mr. F. Farrell, Fort Dodge.

A meeting of college librarians was held simultaneously with this session with M. G. Ayer, president, and the following questions of college interest were discussed: Open shelves; Student assistants; Benefits to be derived from opening the library to students

during the evening hours; Should the small college library be largely or only part technical in character, when there is a good public library in the same town? Should books in the college library generally circulate, when students have the use of a good public library? Is it better to keep bibliographies of subjects for students to use, or to teach them to make out their own bibliographies of special subjects? Should college libraries allow books to be renewed? How often? How far should privileges be granted to professors, such as holding of keys to library, withdrawal of books for any length of time?

At noon Mrs. Dolliver and Mrs. Pearson, assisted by the Fort Dodge chapter of the D. A. R., gave a delightful luncheon to the ladies of the association.

Thursday afternoon's session continued the trustees' discussions till 8 o'clock, when the regular program was resumed, with the general theme—"The public library and allied agencies." Hon. J. F. Riggs, state superintendent of public instruction, gave a valuable paper on "Why the school needs the library." "The school library," he says, "cannot approach the public library in scope or completeness. The school may receive an inestimable benefit from the public library, but the library and the school must be correlated in a rational way. It is not enough to have the library doors wide open to the children. It is not enough to tell them of the many books available for entertainment and instruction. They must have the choicest possible direction in the matter of selecting books, or chapters or papers that will supplement the work of the schoolroom. One of the difficulties in our schools has always been the slavish adherence to the particular text that may be in the pupil's hands. The teacher, as well as the pupil, has seldom had the broad view that comes from consulting many authors and seeing the viewpoint of each. It is worth while to compare opinions, to marshal authorities, and to do some hard reasoning and thinking—and this is precisely what will result from the generous use of the library in the way suggested."

Mrs. T. J. Fletcher, ex-president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, in an interesting paper on "Inter-relation of club and library," spoke of the value of the public library in helping to make the study club of educational value, of the importance of libraries securing women's club programs as soon as published, procuring the reference books needed and placing them where they will be easily accessible. On the other hand the club women should make the librarian feel her sympathy and interest and be ready to give her best service to the library.

Miss Harriet A. Wood, of Cedar Rapids, talked on "Local historical societies," saying that Iowa as a state is interested in historical collections, but that the state institutions cau-

not do all the work. State and local institutions must co-operate. She detailed the plan of collecting material in the Cedar Rapids library, which started with a library day devoted to local historical collections. A historical society was formed which collects material, reserving it as property of the society, but places it in the library to be used as the librarian directs.

Miss Stella V. Seybold, of Davenport, read a paper on "University extension," developing the subject historically and telling what is being done in this work in the United States. President G. E. McLean, of the State University, followed with personal experiences in extension work at Oxford, Cambridge, in Minnesota and Iowa.

Mr. M. G. Ayer, of the University of Iowa, presented a paper on "Art galleries and museums," tracing the union of the library, art gallery and museum from the earliest times, advocating and setting forth the advantages of their combination under the same management in the smaller towns, while as separate institutions they may co-operate in the larger cities. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith told how an art association had been interested in turning over its pictures to the art gallery of the Dubuque Library. Gifts of pictures, bronzes and casts with a special collection of bird pictures attract many visitors to the library who would never otherwise come.

Miss Alice S. Tyler began the librarian's round table, which was continued on Friday morning.

On Thursday evening President George E. McLean, of the State University of Iowa, gave an inspiring address on "The public library, the people's palace." He began by setting forth Sir Walter Besant's idea of reclaiming East London, and led up to Carnegie's "Triumphant democracy," saying "the people's palace is the sign and seal of triumphant democracy." Education through the reading of good books and through the elevating process of clear thinking and right living will be the means of eradicating from society the mania for accumulation and in its place there will spring up an ambition for the duties involved in the great brotherhood of mankind, and service to one's country, will become the dominant factor of our society.

At Friday morning's session the secretary's and treasurer's reports were received; the report of the legislative committee was accepted and referred to the incoming committee. Captain Johnston, reporting for the necrology committee, paid a fitting tribute to Mr. G. W. Wakefield, of Sioux City, and Mrs. Oberholtzer spoke of Mr. Wakefield as a friend and library trustee. The report was accepted by a rising vote. The committee on resolutions presented its report, which was adopted.

The report of the nominating committee

was accepted, as follows: President, Mr. M. Hale Douglass, Grinnell; vice-president, Miss Ella McLoney, Des Moines; secretary, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Boone; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, Fort Dodge; executive committee, Mr. M. G. Wyer, Iowa City.

Miss Downey spoke of the importance of the association having both registrar and secretary, which was further discussed and left to the executive committee. The librarians of the larger libraries organized a section, electing Miss Mary E. Downey, of Ottumwa, president, and Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, of Dubuque, secretary. Mrs. Towner introduced the new president and officers, and a few minutes were spent in welcoming them.

Miss Tyler then continued the librarian's round table with open discussions of the following subjects: Rebinding of books, Sunday opening, Work in and with the schools, Use of periodicals, Reserving circulation books for reference use and postal reservation of popular books, Attractive, well-illustrated editions of standard authors versus cheaper ones, Method of borrowers' re-registration, How children may be interested in the classed books, Business-like treatment of fines and petty cash, Relation of librarian and assistants to the trustees and to the public, The expense budget, estimating fixed expenses for a year in advance. These helpful discussions closed the session and Mrs. Towner announced the conference adjourned.

One deeply regrets that the addresses, papers and discussions cannot be fully published, for those in attendance will long hold the 16th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association as one of the most helpful and inspiring in its history. The work of the state has had an uplift that will long be felt.

MARY E. DOWNEY, Secretary.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Myra Poland, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

Secretary-treasurer: Robt. P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

The annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at the Delaware Water Gap on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 6 and 7. For the first time in the history of the association the clerk of the weather was in a good humor and gave us beautiful weather. Of course, in most states the weather makes little difference, because the librarians believe in making the state meeting an excuse for hard work and do not care whether the sun shines or not; but in Pennsylvania we do not believe in work, but are strong believers in the idea that the social intercourse is the best part of the meeting. So the weather is a very important feature of the program. The gathering was the largest of any previous meeting, and was fairly representative of the eastern end of the state.

The first session was called to order by the president, Robert S. Fletcher, on Friday evening. The following committee was appointed to make nominations to the various offices for the coming year: Henry J. Carr, of Scranton; J. T. Jennings, of Duquesne, and Miss Edith Brinkmann, of Philadelphia. The president then formally welcomed the members and spoke of library conditions in the state.

W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst, read a paper on "Some foes in the household," in which he called attention to certain undesirable tendencies in library administration.

Adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock the next morning.

Saturday morning's session began with a paper by Miss Elizabeth D. Renninger, of Brooklyn. Under the title "How we organized a library in a small town," Miss Renninger gave an interesting account of her work in bringing into existence a well selected and organized library of 5000 volumes in a town of about 3000 people. It is hoped that this paper may eventually appear in the columns of the JOURNAL. Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer for the New Jersey Public Library Commission, followed with a paper, telling "How we reorganized a library in a small town." Taking two libraries as typical she described how the people had been interested to improve their own libraries. Mr. Marx, of Easton, then told "How we rebind our books." The substance of this paper appeared in the JOURNAL for October. Many questions were asked and answered, and Mr. Marx seemed to make good every statement as to the usefulness and economy of the methods advocated. His talk was illustrated by specimens of the work done in the library.

Saturday afternoon was given up to recreation and was spent according to individual tastes. Driving and walking to points from which beautiful views could be had seemed to be the most popular forms of amusement.

The nominating committee reported through its chairman, Mr. Carr, at the evening session. The ticket presented was as follows: president, Miss Myra Poland, of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré; vice-president, Judson T. Jennings, of the Carnegie Library, Duquesne; secretary-treasurer, Robert P. Bliss, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester. On motion of Mr. Montgomery, this report was received, and the nominees declared elected. Miss Poland was on the program for a paper on "What can our state association do for the libraries of the state," which came as a very good inaugural from the newly elected president.

Mr. Montgomery, state librarian, told what was being done in the state library and the program was closed by Mr. Bliss, who told something of his trip among the libraries of the state. R. P. BLISS, *Secretary-Treasurer*,

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* Horace G. Wadlin, Boston Public Library.

*Secretary:* Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Public Library Brookline.

*Treasurer:* Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College, Boston.

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Milton on Thursday, Oct. 12. The day was fine and the prospect of a good meeting with an opportunity to see a new library brought out an unusually large attendance. Rev. Roderick Stebbins one of the trustees of the Milton Public Library gave the address of welcome. The speaker of the morning, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, was then introduced, and spoke on "Librarians and authors." He had no notes, but spoke out of the fullness of his experience with both. He began by recalling how he took part in the beginnings of the club, and in trying to get trustees to become members of it. He had no recollections of interest in libraries earlier than the age of eleven, but from that time he began an unbroken career as projector or participant in a library. The profession of librarianship has that merit that its lovers always remain young. They are proverbially known never to read, yet they know where to find every thing. Librarians are the benefactors of the community, and they ought to be treated to every privilege that they now have, but that ideal position and salary of which they may dream, can never equal their deserts. One of the inconveniences of the public library is that the child using it is inclined to have less sentiment regarding book possession.

Col. Higginson said he had lived in four different towns, and had assisted in organizing one library.

In the earlier period of our library history one could not find libraries equipped to answer questions. There might be a library in a town but it was tucked away, the books covered with brown paper and largely theological. Sunday-school libraries too were deficient.

Librarians had become a powerful body since his early days. There is much in common between the author and the librarian. The author thinks in terms of books, as does the librarian. Both authors and librarians are equally likely to learn out-of-the-way things by mere accident, perhaps, yet the memory remains. Once Col. Higginson said he asked a librarian for some detailed information in connection with anti-slavery; he then asked several lawyers, among them the late Senator Hoar. The latter referred him to Horace Gray; next Charles Sumner was asked; finally Theodore Parker was able to give the exact shelf of a certain alcove in the Harvard Library where he could find the book containing the information wanted. Miscellaneous bits of

knowledge come usefully to authors as well as to librarians. The care of libraries also has advantages resembling the author's occupation. Librarians rarely resign but hold on till old age, and there is still a place for them. Even if the librarian withdraws from the leading position, and retires to the smaller work of a department he still finds as much interest—a loss perhaps of the leading position, but no loss in knowledge. The same is true of the author. It is the merit of authorship that it holds into old age. In other professions a man is retired at an early age, and the younger ones look upon him with more or less irreverence. The librarian, on the other hand, once identified with his library will be looked up to many years longer than in other professions. The author and the librarian keep to the higher vein, free from bias, because they see how transitory things are, and are not misled by the book which sells by the hundred thousand in twelve hours. The librarian can keep true to the best books. He will be asked to give the poorer ones, but he can keep to the higher ground. Goethe once wrote to Schiller: "We make money by our poor books." The librarian has that obstacle, the people want poor books. The great improvement in libraries, the contact with the books through open shelves, is due not to the librarians but to outside influence. Librarians hesitated about letting the people go to the books. When it was first proposed at Cambridge, the librarian shuddered, and when a book was found with some pictures cut out she triumphed.

Col. Higginson was followed by Mr. Faxon, who told in his usual happy style about the trip to Portland, Alaska, and the Yellowstone.

After luncheon in the town hall the afternoon session was opened by Miss Macurdy, who gave a clear account of the "Methods of book-buying in the Boston Public Library." She covered the ground so thoroughly that those who followed did little but mention methods peculiar to their libraries. Mr. Jones referred to the net price system. The real ground for complaint was not in having the advertised price the sale price, but in the increase in price and in the increase of the dishonest book, padded out by thick paper and big type. The library can often postpone the purchase of certain books in order to get them cheaper, but if too long postponed the books are not wanted.

Miss Winchell spoke of the problem of providing books for 60,000 people on an appropriation suitable for 14,000 people fifty years ago. The city of Manchester, N. H., has grown, but the library appropriation has remained stationary. She used plain slips of paper for orders; on them were written the titles of books wanted, or called for. When the time for ordering came this list was looked over. Those were taken which were

most wanted. These were weeded and then weeded again to reduce it to the amount possible to spend. Then the trustees shortened it again, and when the books were finally ordered she felt a sense of exultation equalled only by the pleasure in attending an A. L. A. meeting. Another of her problems was how to buy wisely from reviews, when the books can not be examined. The *A. L. A. Booklist* was the best aid.

Mr. Whitmore, of Brockton, covered much the same ground as Miss Macurdy. Miss Lamprey of North Easton, said that she had no method. She just bought. There were three ends to be had in view in buying books—to get what you want, when you want it, with the least outlay in money and labor. Mr. Wadlin closed by telling of the method of selection in the Boston Public Library.

#### MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* Miss Maud Van Buren, Public Library, Owatonna.

*Secretary:* Miss Clute, Public Library, St. Paul.

*Treasurer:* Miss Edith M. Pye, Public Library, Northfield.

The 13th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at the Red Wing Public Library in the assembly room on October 12, 13 and 14, 1905. Thirty-six persons registered; of these 30 were librarians, three trustees, one publisher, one binder, and one representative of the Library Bureau.

The first meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. on Oct. 12, by Miss Countryman, president. Superintendent Kunze welcomed the visiting librarians in a few felicitous remarks, and Miss Countryman responded with an address on "The library as a social center." This was replete with interest not only to the librarians, but also to the large audience present. She spoke of what the library has done to increase serious reading and study and how it has furthered the educational work of the world; also of how the library has another function, that of drawing within its walls in social ways those who would not come otherwise. Children's rooms and club rooms in various libraries were described and librarians were urged to co-operate with social, study, missionary and other organizations, to let down all bars and put face to face our friends the books, and our friends the people.

This paper was followed by discussion opened by Mrs. Marie E. Brick, of St. Cloud, who described an unsuccessful attempt to open a reading room for smokers in the St. Cloud Public Library, where the venture was a failure. Miss Baldwin and Mrs. Jacobson of the Library Commission and Miss Poirier of Duluth told of practical work in other libraries of the state.

At the close of the exercises the audience adjourned to the large library room upstairs where an informal reception was held.

At nine o'clock Friday morning the meeting was called to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and various committees were announced by the president. The first paper of the morning, by Mrs. Jacobson, assistant librarian of the library commission, was on the subject of book selection. She quoted various authorities on the subject, spoke of periodicals as valuable reference material, the use of lists for children's books. Her suggestions were chiefly valuable for small libraries. The discussion on this subject was led by Mr. H. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, who recommended the use of indexes and the purchase of books from auction and second-hand catalogs.

Mrs. McPherson, of the Stillwater Library, read a paper on "County extension systems," describing the success of the experiment in Washington county. It was a surprise to learn that as early as 1816 the constitution of Indiana provided for the plan of county libraries. Wyoming, Ohio and Wisconsin each have well organized systems. Minnesota entered the field two years ago and Owatonna, in Steel county, secured \$300 from county commissioners to begin the work. The first year resulted in a circulation of 1940 volumes which was more than doubled the following year. Miss Van Buren gave further statistics concerning the Steel county plan.

Mr. Warren Upham of the State Historical Society gave the association an interesting account of the early history of Red Wing and urged that every librarian preserve in her library everything of local interest. Mr. King, state librarian, spoke on the distribution of public documents in Minnesota and promised hearty co-operation to those faint-hearted librarians who have for years tried unsuccessfully to obtain Minnesota state documents.

Miss Lydia M. Poirier, of the Duluth Public Library, gave the last paper of the morning on "Popular advertising," advocating the newspaper as the best method of informing the public of contents new and old of the library. The discussion on the subject was led by Miss Sterner, of the Winona Public Library, who told of experiments in the southern part of the state.

The association then adjourned to meet at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to the story hour. Miss Palmer, of Rochester, gave an able paper on story telling for children, which she treated from the teacher's as well as from the librarian's standpoint. Several of the Red Wing teachers who were present gave personal experiences and an interesting discussion followed. A troop of Red Wing children, conducted by Mr. Kunze, assembled at three o'clock and formed an interested

audience for Miss Gladstone who recounted several of the "Uncle Remus" stories. These were listened to with breathless interest by the children who insisted on more when her repertoire had been exhausted.

Miss Countryman responded to the plea with two stories "as told by Miss Bryant" who recently lectured in Minneapolis. These were greeted with applause from both old and young and the session broke up with much merriment and every one went for the drive which the citizens of Red Wing had planned for the pleasure of the association. The Reformatory and pottery works were visited and much of interest was discovered.

The evening session was held at the opera house which was taxed to its seating capacity by an enthusiastic audience to greet President Cyrus Northrup, of the University of Minnesota. A short musical program preceded the address. President Northrup talked informally concerning his recollections of various statesmen, including Wendell Phillips, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lincoln, Cleveland and finally President Roosevelt.

On Saturday the meeting was called to order at nine o'clock by Miss Countryman in the upper room of the library. The resolution committee reported the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, We have participated in a most profitable and enjoyable meeting of the Minnesota Library Association in the town of Red Wing, we are under special obligations for the hospitable reception by its citizens and the use of its beautiful building for our meeting, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we extend our thanks to the citizens of Red Wing for their cordial entertainment, and to the library board, especially to Dr. Kunze and to Miss Martin for their co-operation.

*Resolved*, That we heartily commend the excellent work of the state library commission and express our appreciation of its aid in various parts of the state.

*Resolved*, That we extend our thanks to the president of the Minnesota State Library Commission, to whose efficient work the success of the present meeting is due.

*Resolved*, That we extend to President Northrup our cordial thanks for his kindness in addressing the association on the evening of Oct. 13.

The question box was then opened by Miss Countryman and seventeen questions on vital points in library work were read and discussed. The nominating committee proposed the names for officers of the ensuing year as follows: president, Miss Van Buren of Owatonna; vice-president, Miss Poirier of Duluth; secretary, Miss Clute of St. Paul; treasurer, Miss Pye of Northfield. A unanimous vote was taken for these names and they were duly declared elected. The retiring officers received a cordial vote of thanks for their services. Invitations for the next meeting were received from Austin, Fairmount and Rochester. Miss Van Buren announced that her appointments for program committee would be made later and the meeting adjourned. A

delightful souvenir of the meeting was supplied by the Red Wing library which had prepared programs in the form of a dainty little book, in limp leather covers, with a cover design of the library building, and appropriate quotations introducing the outline of each session.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* Miss Sula Wagner, Public Library, St. Louis.

*Secretary-Treasurer:* Miss Frances A. Bishop, Public Library, Kansas City.

The sixth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association (at Jefferson City, Oct. 24-26) really opened a new era for the association. The first five years of its existence were years of financial struggle, of doubtful efforts to arouse interest and of anxiety as to what methods should be employed to assure its success. Each meeting, however, seemed to knit more closely the bond of union among the members, and it is now felt that the organization is on a firm financial basis and its members feel the responsibility individually and as a unit.

The sixth annual meeting was opened on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, with an address by Mr. William L. R. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, on "A few phases of public library development." Mr. Gifford said: "The municipal library of the early day too frequently assumed in the popular mind the character of a mausoleum wherein were interred all the accumulations of human wisdom, of which it was expected that some far-distant and unenviable posterity might make an appreciative and reverential use. . . . The characteristics of the public library of to-day that distinguish it from its forerunner of a generation ago are, in the first place, the growth in volumes, which though necessarily of very great importance, is no longer the one aim to be borne constantly in mind. The library now spends a much larger portion of its income than ever before in making its books available and in seeking to have them used and is no longer content with simply adding to their number; in other words, the public library has become an active instead of a passive factor in the system of popular education. . . . Even the large libraries now buy but a small proportion of the immense annual output of books. They develop their special collections and endeavor to keep the other departments well balanced and free from serious deficiencies, always with an eye to the particular needs of the community. . . . One of the library's most useful and interesting functions is the collection of material that bears in any way on the history and life of the town. Of all such material the library is the natural depository, and every effort should be made to gather it

and make it accessible. . . . I hope the day is not far distant when the library interests of Missouri will receive the much-needed assistance of a state library commission. There are many such commissions in various states of the Union, and the advice and support which they have given have been of incalculable benefit in extending library privileges, especially in small and thinly settled communities. The same good work can be done in Missouri, if undertaken by a competent commission with the single-hearted purpose of promoting the cause of general education through the medium of free libraries."

A happy address of welcome by the president of the library board of Jefferson City, Rev. John F. Hendy, opened the session Wednesday morning, followed by "Greeting from the city and the state," by the Hon. W. T. Carrington, state superintendent of schools. Mr. Carrington suggested in his remarks that the Missouri Library Association be made a department of the State Teachers' Association of Missouri, and further expressed a desire that they meet at the same time and place. President James Thayer Gerould responded briefly.

The title of the paper read by Miss Faith E. Smith, librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Sedalia, was "Rules and regulations governing borrowers should be flexible." Miss Smith said in part: "The subject assigned to me seems at first thought a very old subject, one in which general principles were settled long ago. Yet our ideas are changing, and the spirit of greater tolerance, which is the spirit of the age, has permeated libraries, and our tendency is to give rather than to exact. We are realizing more and more that the library is for the benefit of those who use it, rather than for the administration. . . . The question before us is whether any of the old rules may be dispensed with. The hours of opening a library may be governed by the constituency using it and by the amount of money a library may expend. They should not be so few that they will be crowded with more visitors than can be served conveniently. . . . The requirement of a guarantor's signature is coming to be more of a form than a real security. It seems quite unnecessary and even ridiculous at times to ask a man or woman prominent in the community, a leader in business, politics or education, to present a guarantor's signature. . . . We come now to the question of the circulation of books, and this involves several smaller questions. Regarding the number of books, it is generally conceded, I believe, that one book of fiction on a card is quite sufficient; and, indeed, in most small libraries the demand for fiction, and especially current fiction, is such that the library would be crippled if it granted more than one book of fiction on a card. I think experience has proved to us all the wis-

dom of the suggestion made to libraries some years ago, of allowing one book of non-fiction to be taken with the fiction. Perhaps we are ready now to go a step further, as some have already done. Lansing, Mich., has the following rule: Each borrower is entitled to one book of fiction and as many of non-fiction as he desires, subject to the discretion of the librarian. Wilmington, Del., allows any number of non-fiction works up to 10 volumes. The provision, 'subject to the discretion of the librarian,' would be a safeguard against one person having a monopoly of what others might need, especially when several people are studying the same subject. . . . The libraries just mentioned which have removed the restriction on the number of non-fiction books have also removed the time limit, in one case with this proviso, that they be renewed every two weeks, and in another always subject to call after four weeks."

Mr. O. K. Benecke, who was not able to be present, sent a few thoughts upon the subject, pointing out that the governing motive in establishing libraries is philanthropy. Miss Flora B. Roberts, librarian of Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., led the discussion. She said when patrons wanted several books on a special line she was glad to have them take as many books as they could carry from the library. She thought a fine of 10 cents imposed for the loss of a membership card was a good rule, as it made the patrons more careful of their library cards. Mr. Gerould said he objected to library rules, and when found necessary to have them, they should be elastic. Mr. Gifford did not approve of requiring guarantors for applicants for library membership cards. He thought it would be better to lose a number of books than to put such restriction on patrons. Mr. F. M. Crunden insisted that guarantors are a necessity in a large city library, but that the rule should be flexible, and should not be enforced in the case of well-known citizens. Mr. Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph Public Library, declared that the question of the guarantor system caused more discussion and more trouble than any other question of library administration; some people were more appreciative of library privileges when they felt responsible to two people, to the guarantor and to the librarian. Hon. W. T. Carrington stated that where there were more rules governing the pupils the children were more widely separated from their teacher, and he supposed the same condition would hold in a library. The hours of Sunday opening was introduced for discussion by Mr. Wright, who said that in his experience of Sunday morning opening the few regular *habitués* were the only persons who came. He thought, too, that the ministers of the city objected on the ground that it might interfere with churchgoing. The members of the association all agreed that

Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5, or 2 to 9, were the best Sunday hours.

The subject of "Modern children's catalog," by Mrs. M. B. Clark, organizer, from Webster Grove, Mo., created much interest. Mrs. Clark developed the idea that "the general principles governing the preparation of the children's catalog are the same as those governing the making of the general catalog, so that the children may naturally go from the use of the one to the other. Terms should be simplified, but methods remain unchanged. The special points to be considered in children's catalogs are: familiar and easily understood subject headings; title entries, many and clear; brief imprint."

The principal topic of the discussion was how to get children to use their card catalog. Remarks were made by Miss Smith, Mr. Wright, Miss Wales, Superintendent Carrington and Miss Bishop. It was concluded that if the pupils found material for composition work cataloged they would readily use their card catalog. A subject catalog with many analytics was decided upon as being the best "drawing card."

Miss O. A. Parrish, librarian of State Normal School, Kirksville, in her paper on "Library extension" considered the state library commission as a necessary adjunct to library extension. She said: "Our large cities have done much, but the pressing need of to-day is the work of the small town and the rural district. They can only be reached by the establishment of a library commission and state aid."

The question, "How to make libraries of interest to men, not only to women and children," was satisfactorily answered by Mr. F. M. Crunden, librarian of St. Louis Public Library, especially in the record given of the number of times books on various scientific subjects had been used in the St. Louis Public Library. The mechanic is interested in his special line, as well as the professional man, and if he finds the books he wishes to consult, he patronizes the library. Discussion was led by Mr. Purd B. Wright and Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney.

Mr. Gerould explained the various methods used in ordering Library of Congress cards, and said he had found the Library of Congress cards cheaper, as the result of a year's experience, finding it cost not more than 12 cents a card to complete the work and have cards placed in the catalog trays.

A history of the library commission bill was outlined and the causes for its defeat noted by Mr. Purd B. Wright. Miss Adelaide Thompson, librarian of the Jefferson City Public Library, said defeat was due to the senatorial fight, and suggested that if three men who understood legislation be placed on the committee to again introduce the bill they might succeed.

Miss E. B. Wales, librarian of the Carthage Public Library, gave a tabulated talk on her experience in organizing several libraries, and said that the stages of library development were dependent on systematic work. She thought a small training class should be organized some time before the opening of a library to impart familiarity with routine work.

Mrs. George O. Carpenter, superintendent of travelling libraries, St. Louis, read from the last report of the good work done by the travelling libraries. In a few words she made her hearers appreciate how much good travelling libraries do in a farming community or in a small town. A scholarly paper by Miss Sula Wagner, chief of the catalog and order department, St. Louis Public Library, on "Selection and buying of books for the small libraries," followed. Miss Wagner's paper was full of information and left little to discuss.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Miss Sula Wagner, St. Louis, president; Mr. F. A. Sampson, Columbia, first vice-president; Mr. W. H. Kerr, Fulton, second vice-president; Miss Frances A. Bishop, Kansas City, secretary-treasurer.

FRANCES A. BISHOP, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

*President:* John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark.

*Secretary:* Miss Frances Rathbone, Public Library, East Orange.

*Treasurer:* Miss Elizabeth Wesson, Public Library, Orange.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Asbury Park on the afternoon and evening of Oct. 18. The afternoon session was held in the library, after which all attending became its guests, and tea was served. The evening session was in the parlors of the Marlborough Hotel. About 70 of the 160 members were present in the afternoon and 50 in the evening.

The report of the year's work included a reference to the publishing of three pamphlets—a "List of members and the constitution and by-laws;" a "Talk to librarians," by Mr. Garrison, editor of the *New York Nation*, being the address delivered by him at the annual meeting in Orange last October; and a "List of aids in book selection," a booklet compiled by Miss Winsor, of the Newark Library, later reprinted by the American Library Association and distributed to several thousand of the smaller libraries of the country. The report mentioned also a reception given to the New Jersey Library Commission and their newly-appointed organizer, Miss Askew. It reported the usual meeting with the Pennsylvania Library Club held in the spring at Atlantic City, and a special meeting of the association held at that time to discuss

a proposed New Jersey summer library school at Asbury Park. It mentioned an interesting meeting held on March 15 in the Newark Library with 130 in attendance. This was particularly devoted to the problems of the assistants in libraries, large and small. Two other special meetings for library assistants were held during the year—one at Englewood on June 12, and one at Madison, Oct. 4. These were arranged for, and carried through, by the assistants themselves, and gave them an opportunity to discuss questions of particular interest to them.

After the reading of the treasurer's report, a proposed amendment to the constitution raising the annual dues from 50 cents to \$1 was freely discussed and abandoned without formal vote. The cause of the proposed increase was need for more funds in the treasury. This need was met by voluntary contributions of over \$30 before the evening was over. Ten dollars was offered toward a printing fund if such could be started. Appreciation of the value of distributing information in printed form was also shown by the fact that the New Jersey library commission asked the privilege of printing for distribution two papers which discussed the proposed New Jersey summer library school at Asbury Park. It was also decided to mimeograph a summary of the proceedings of the association to send to all members. Towards that end the papers presented at both sessions have been printed in New Jersey newspapers and extra copies struck off.

A proposal from the literary editor of the *Newark Evening News* that the association contribute library items for a column once a week, on Monday or Tuesday, to be headed "New Jersey Library Association items," was received with approval. Each library will present under its own name whatever information it wishes to give its own public or the public in general. This may be news, book-lists, explanation of special lines of work, etc.

It was voted that the New Jersey Library Association become a member of the A. L. A.

Although no definite action was taken, the usual spring meeting with the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City was discussed and the association favored its being held as usual, leaving the details in the hands of the executive committee. It was, however, voted that the A. L. A. Council, A. L. A. Publishing Board, A. L. A. Executive Board and American Library Institute be invited to attend.

Election of officers showed few changes. Mr. Dana is again president; Mr. Bishop becomes first vice-president in place of Miss Campbell; Mr. A. M. Heston, of Atlantic City, takes Mr. Bishop's place as second vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Wesson is again secretary, and Miss Frances L. Rathbone again treasurer.

The program included a paper on "The

aims of a summer library school," by Miss Florence Russell, of the Trenton Public Library. She developed the thought that the purpose of the summer school is not to improve the positions of those persons attending it, but rather to make them do better work in the positions they have. Miss Marie L. H. Hilson, of the same library, read a short paper entitled "Is the summer library school worth while?" based upon her experience in the Chautauqua School last summer. She considered that as much is to be gained at a school by the broader outlook and contact with other interested library workers as by the definite technical training. She recognized the necessity of her background of experience to make such technical subjects as cataloging available after a six weeks' course; but she found that the study of reference work and rebinding and all the general lectures brought a return in practical use, independent of previous experience. Miss Sarah B. Askew, library organizer for the state library commission, outlined the purpose of the New Jersey Summer Library School as follows:

"Its purpose is to advance the standard of librarianship in small communities; to give enough training to the people in charge to make librarians of them, instead of the 'person who looks after the library;' to give assistants enough training to make them really and intelligently assistants. To train the librarians of the small libraries to spend their money, their time, and themselves to the best advantage—this point is especially recommended to the trustees' notice. It is also the purpose of this course to bring the librarians of the isolated communities in contact with the library world and make them feel that they 'belong,' to give them the privilege and advantage of knowing the people high in the profession, finally to weld the army of librarians in New Jersey into an intelligent whole ready to carry out plans and push forward work. This is the purpose for which the school is planned.

"It is to be held next summer at Asbury Park. The library there has extended the privilege of using one of its rooms for the purpose. There are in use in this library all of the most modern methods, which will be shown to the pupils as object lessons. The term will cover only four weeks, it being the belief of the commission that four weeks full of hard work will be of more service than six weeks of lighter work. It will be held in June or July, whichever is found to suit the people best. It will be free to every one in or under appointment to a public library in the state of New Jersey. There will be no examination given for entrance. All supplies will be furnished by the commission. Board may be secured at Asbury Park for \$5 per week. This will be absolutely the only expense to which

the pupils will be put. The commission believes that any board of trustees will be more than repaid financially in the saving in expenditures in their library for paying their librarian's board for these four weeks.

"The school is planned for beginners. The course for at least the first few years is to be a most elementary one. The A B C's of library work are to be taught; but these are to be taught as thoroughly as the old-fashioned teacher taught us our A B C's. The whole course is to be given from the point of view of the small library. It will include library administration, accessioning, classification, cataloging, subject heading, alphabetizing, shelving, book-numbers, when to assign them and when not and how, book selections (this is to be emphasized to enable the librarian to spend her book appropriation to the utmost advantage), reference work, trade bibliography, arrangement of libraries, charging system and book mending and binding; in fact, every problem that arises to confront the librarian of the small library. But all in the most elementary way. All lectures will be followed by practical work by the student illustrating the points discussed. Work will be revised and points not understood will be freely discussed. Books for practical work will be supplied by the commission. Examinations will be held at the end of the term and certificates that the students have passed an examination on the elementary principles of library work given, but they will not be termed graduates.

"There will be one instructor in charge; outside people, prominent in different lines, will be called in to give lectures. Informal receptions will be held to give the students opportunities to meet and talk with the lecturers. During the term endeavors will be made to bring the students in contact with the librarians of the state.

"If, after the first year, it is found that Asbury Park is not accessible to many who wish to attend, the school will be moved to a more accessible place. It is the hope in having it at Asbury Park to combine sea air with study, vacation with that which will make the whole year easier."

The association unanimously approved the plan. In the evening Mr. V. Lansing Collins, reference librarian of Princeton University, told of entertaining experiences he had in Edinburgh libraries while making investigations into the life of John Witherspoon, once president of the College of New Jersey, now called Princeton University.

Mr. Kimball and Miss Eleanor G. Weller, of the Paterson Public Library, gave entertaining reports of the Portland meeting of the A. L. A. and of the trip thereto. Miss Emma L. Adams, librarian of the Public Library, Plainfield, called the attention of librarians to the need of co-operation with the state charity

work. She outlined its aims, its methods and suggested library co-operation in the following ways: that the delegates be sent to the annual meeting of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Correction to be held in Newark in February; that libraries be supplied with the literature of charities which is not expensive and often can be had for the asking; that librarians supply the secretary, or Miss Adams, with names of persons in their town interested in social work; that libraries provide, if possible, a room for meetings of charity organizations; that libraries send travelling libraries, or discarded books, to places within their jurisdiction, hospitals, prisons, almshouses, etc.; that sometimes a prominent worker along charity lines be asked to speak before a body of librarians. These suggestions were approved and necessary steps taken to bring results.

The remaining topic for the evening was "Picture collections in libraries." Miss E. Hazel Mulligan told of the beginnings of her collection in Perth Amboy, and showed pictures mounted by outsiders interested in the library. Miss M. L. Prevost outlined the plan of the Newark Free Public Library picture collection. She explained that the pictures are not mounted, primarily, but are kept in strong manila folders of uniform size, labelled. The folders are filed horizontally in boxes made for the purpose. The pictures are lent singly or in groups, no limit being put to the number taken, or the time for which they may be held. The pictures are not cataloged, but a subject index is now being printed for distribution. For convenience in classification, seven headings are chosen: architecture and architectural detail; portraits; countries; artists; sculptors; engravers, and general topics. Under this last head go an innumerable number of lesser subjects, of interest largely to schools, students, journalists and designers, for use in the justification of this work. Miss Prevost then outlined the plan for co-operation among New Jersey libraries in this field—that each library, beside its general collection, specialize in some one line in which it is already strong, or in which there is a local interest; that all other libraries send their duplicate pictures to the libraries specializing in the subjects of those pictures, in exchange for other pictures wanted; that all libraries in the state have the privilege of inter-library borrowing of pictures. The working out of this plan was left with the executive committee, and only such libraries as think it of practical value will enter into it. The Newark library finds its collections constantly used. The Buffalo library makes its picture collection a systematic part of its work with the schools. The Pratt Institute Library, in Brooklyn, uses its carefully classified picture collection in its children's room for exhibits

and bulletins, and in its art department for use with art students.

The evening closed with a talk by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, children's librarian in the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, on "Picture bulletins and scrap-books." She exhibited a series of bulletins illustrating the history of New York City, and some scrap-books, each devoted to a single subject. She showed the value of this work to a library school student as part of her preparation. She showed, too, that it justified itself in the number of times it had been exhibited and lent to other libraries. With each bulletin and scrap-book was enough explanatory matter to fix the attention and arouse an interest, and a carefully prepared reading list to tempt the interest already aroused.

Discussion was free and general throughout the sessions, one proof that the meeting was a success.

FRANCES L. RATHBONE,

*For the secretary.*

## Library Clubs

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* Miss M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*.

*Secretary:* Miss Evva Moore, Scoville Institute Library, Oak Park, Ill.

*Treasurer:* C. A. Larson, Public Library.

The first regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Library Club for the year was held Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at the Chicago Public Library. The president, Miss Ahern, made a formal opening address, outlining in brief plans for the coming year. The following list of names was presented for membership and acted upon favorably: Florence W. Meech, of Morgan Park; Miss Harriet Halderman and Miss Nachtman, of the John Crerar Library; Miss Clara A. Smith, of Mr. Edward Ayer's library; Miss Edith Granger, of A. C. McClurg & Co., and Miss Wilcoxson. The following resignations were accepted: Edith J. Smith, J. J. McCarthy and Lester E. Beard.

The president announced the following committees for the year: Relations of libraries to schools, Mr. C. H. Brown, Miss Irene Warren, Mr. C. J. Barr; Publication and printing, Mr. C. W. Andrews, Mr. F. H. Hild, Mr. John Vance Cheney; Publicity, Mr. W. S. Merrill, Miss Mary B. Lindsay, Miss C. McIlvaine, Miss C. L. Elliott; Social, Mr. F. H. Hild, Miss C. McIlvaine, Miss Charlotte Foye, Miss Mary Wood, Miss Laura Benedict, Mr. George B. Meleney, Mr. Harold L. Leupp, Mr. C. H. Brown; Membership, Miss Gertrude Forstall, Mr. William D. Witt, Miss M. McIlvaine, Mrs. Z. A. Dixon; Charter committee (special and held over from last

year), Mr. Josephson, chairman, Messrs. W. S. Wickersham, W. S. Merrill, C. R. Perry, Miss Irene Warren, the president of the club, and ex-secretary C. H. Brown. The associate members of the committee, elected by the committee and announced to the secretary by Chairman Josephson are N. H. Carpenter, of the Art Institute; Dr. O. C. Farringdon, curator of geology, Field Columbian Museum; Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago Commons; Mr. J. H. Honi, Chicago Normal School; Mr. W. M. Payne, of the *Dial*; Prof. Charles Zeublin, University of Chicago; Prof. G. E. Vincent, University of Chicago; Mr. S. W. Locke, Ginn & Co.; Miss Mary McDowell, University of Chicago Settlement.

The president announced that after careful investigation and consideration the executive board reports that the home library movement has grown beyond the power of the Chicago Library Club to manage, and that the books and funds now on hand be used as far as they will go by those interested, and after that the matter be dropped. Mr. Josephson reported informally, reserving the formal report for next meeting, that the mayor had, on the suggestion of the city charter committee, asked the city council to authorize him to appoint a special commission to inquire into the management of libraries, museums, park club houses, social settlements and similar institutions in this and other cities especially as to their mutual relations, that the city council had given the desired authorization and that the commission would be appointed shortly.

After the business was thus disposed of, the program of the evening, devoted to the A. L. A. meeting at Portland, was opened by Miss Forstall, who gave a bright summary of the business meetings. She was followed by Miss Furrer, who related a few impressions of the Alaska trip; and Miss Dickinson, who revealed the delights of a week in the Yellowstone.

It was learned with regret that Mr. Roden would not be present, but that his place would be most acceptably filled by Mr. T. W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, who gave a delightful talk on the Alaska trip, illustrated by lantern slides made from negatives taken by himself, Mr. Roden and other members of the club.

After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Koch for contributing so much to the enjoyment of the meeting, the club adjourned.

EVVA L. MOORE, *Secretary*.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* Albert T. Huntington, Kings County Medical Society Library, Brooklyn.  
*Secretary:* Asa D. Dickinson, Brooklyn Public Library.

*Treasurer:* Miss Jessie F. Hume, Queens Borough Library, Long Island City.

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held Oct. 27 in the DeKalb branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, the president, Mr. Huntington, in the chair. Fourteen new members were admitted. It was voted that the usual December meeting be carried over till January 11 and held in conjunction with the New York Library Club. It was also voted that a committee (consisting of the executive committee and the ex-presidents of the club) be appointed to confer with a similarly constituted committee of the New York Library Club as to the advisability of consolidating the two organizations.

The president then introduced Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, who spoke upon "Making the library known." Mr. Dana thought the newspapers the most obvious and efficacious channel for communication with the public. He emphasized the readiness of the press to be of service in this way, and as evidence exhibited dozens of press notices calculated to arouse interest in the Free Public Library of Newark, all published within a few weeks. The schools, he thought, afforded opportunities for advertising, second in importance only to the newspapers. For the teachers, their good will once gained, could each influence forty or fifty pupils a year to form library habits. It is also well, said Mr. Dana, to offer freely the hospitality of the library to clubs and associations. Their meetings will bring the members into the building and the published accounts of their doings will also serve indirectly to keep the library before the public.

In the discussion, Miss Lord emphasized the desirability of systematically providing library news for the Brooklyn papers, even though there would be few items sufficiently highly seasoned to tempt the editors of the *World and Journal*. Mr. Dickinson thought it would be well if the Bureau of Education could be induced to include a lecture on "Our libraries" in its program of free lectures for the people. Dr. Brundage, of the Bureau of Education, stated that all their lecturers were instructed to call attention to the nearest library where books dealing with the subject of their lectures could be found. This shows that there already exists a desire on the part of the Bureau of Education to direct the public to the libraries.

After some further discussion the president introduced Miss Helen Haines, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, who read "Some notes on recent books." The club was so much entertained by this paper that it was voted to request her to print it in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. As Miss Haines confined her discussion to novels, she was followed by Mr. Briggs, who characterized briefly some recent noteworthy non-fiction. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned and light

refreshments were then served by the hospitality committee.

ASA D. DICKINSON, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

*President:* Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

*Secretary:* Miss Alice Wilde, New York Public Library, Washington Heights Branch.

*Treasurer:* Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library, Lenox Branch.

The club year began most auspiciously with a meeting held Oct. 12 at eight o'clock in the beautiful refectory of the General Theological Seminary at Chelsea Square. The experiment of an evening meeting, tried at the earnest request of some members unable to attend in the afternoon, seemed most successful, as nearly 150 persons were present.

The president in opening the meeting spoke of its being the year of the club's majority and of the reasons for choosing for the year subjects a little aside from the usual; subjects which in the stress of getting the library machinery in order have been somewhat neglected, but which are now being emphasized in all the training schools. The subject of the meeting was "Printing, with special reference to the printing of library blanks and publications," to be followed at later meetings by Book-illustration, Bibliography, and Bookbinding.

The first speaker was Mr. Ingalls Kimball, of the Cheltenham Press, who, acknowledging the interest of the book as a physical thing and of placing the period of its publication by type and paper, said he would tell rather of how a book gets to be—how a manuscript becomes a physical book. He told of the work of the "manufacturing man" who arranges the physical form, estimates the number of pages, decides on paper, type, leading, margins, form of title-page, and all the details making the whole by which we recognize the work of the different publishing houses. He said the chief value to librarians of a knowledge of these things was in choosing good editions of standard authors; with the current books choice was out of their power and so many were ephemeral in their value that the poor paper was of small moment. In choosing, he urged the consideration, beside print and paper, of the weight, feel of the cover, and the illustrations in technical books. The half tone illustrations so prevalent he called one of the misfortunes of the age, necessitating, as they do, the use of glazed paper, the glaze usually laid on wood pulp; the one good coming from them being the good cheap reproductions of photographs made possible for books of travel, where they are so valuable. He spoke of the poor make-up of government documents, urging librarians to use their influence for better work.

The second paper was by Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson, editor of *Printing Art*, who spoke on the influences affecting modern printing. He began by quoting Mr. Norton's saying, in his "Future of American art in printing," that "American printing will reach a high standard before the other arts" and noted that at the St. Louis exposition the prizes in the printing arts were awarded to American printers. The present advance he thought due to the general advance of all the arts, and to several specific influences, among others the universal training in drawing in schools and the arrangement and illustrations of the "compositions" submitted, the private presses established all over the country (an influence for good in spite of the many extravagances and absurdities perpetrated), the public libraries with their various exhibits, and a final influence yet to be established though its necessity was already recognized, that of thorough training. For the last much could be done by combined effort, the efforts of the trade organizations having been hitherto devoted more to the welfare of the members than to the good of the trade. In connection with the training in the public schools very interesting examples were shown of essays gotten up in pamphlet form, bound in rough paper with cover design, regularly arranged title-page, dedication, and running title.

Later at Mr. Dana's request Mr. Johnson told of the printing school recently established in Boston, saying that its chief peculiarity was in its relations with the employing printers, for whom the pupils worked one year, the printers agreeing to employ them at the end of that time at \$9 per week in place of the usual \$2 or \$3 earned by a boy just beginning. He also spoke of the movement now being urged in Massachusetts for technical instruction provided by the state.

After some discussion of libraries as publishers and the reasons for the poor work so often found in their publications, it was voted, on Mr. Dana's motion, that the club appoint a committee of three to print a leaflet of two or three pages giving title-page, or caption, and a page of a library bulletin of a form the club would recommend, to be distributed free if that is found compatible with the other calls on the club treasury.

A vote of thanks to the speakers and to the General Theological Seminary for its hospitality was passed and a brief business session held, at which fourteen new members were elected.

After the social side of the meeting, with its attendant coffee, had been most fully enjoyed, the members adjourned to the Seminary library where a very interesting exhibit had been prepared, ranging from the oldest of Bibles to the most recent examples of the printer's art and including library bulletins both good and bad.

ALICE WILDE, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The register of students for this year is as follows:

#### Senior class

Beatrice Medill Kelly, Steubenville, O.  
Emily Biddle Meigs, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mabel Ethelind Scripps, Evanston, Ill.  
Bolette Sontum, Christiania, Norway.

#### Junior class

Frances Eunice Bowman, Jerseyville, Ill.  
Agnes Lyall, South Millbrook, N. Y. Vassar College, B. A. 1905.  
Marie Hammond Milliken, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wellesley College, B. A. 1905.  
Helen Carlisle Moore, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania College for Women, B. A. 1905.  
Helen Nason Murray, Utica, N. Y. Assistant in Children's department, Utica Public Library, July-Sept., 1905.  
Agnes Lois Newton, Cleveland, O. Substitute in Children's department, Cleveland Public Library, October, 1904-September, 1905.  
Adah Frances Whitcomb, Chicago, Ill.

#### Special students

Alice Arabella Blanchard, Montpelier, Vt. Smith College, B. L. 1903. New York State Library School, 1904-1905.  
Laure Claire Foucher, Boston, Mass. Simmons College, Library School, 1903-1905.  
Lucy Dalbiac Luard, Wollaston, Mass. Simmons College, Library School, 1902-1905. Assistant in library, North Bennet Industrial School, Boston, July-September, 1904, June-September, 1905.

On Oct. 11, Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission gave an interesting talk to the students on the work of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. On the 24th the class had the opportunity of hearing Professor Benoyendra Nath Sen, a leader of the Brahmo Somaj of India and a professor in Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor Sen's subject was "Education in India," but he spoke incidentally of the libraries of India.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The members of the class of 1906 are:

Susan Katharine Beck, Crawfordsville, Ind., graduate Crawfordsville High School, assistant Crawfordsville Public Library, 1898-1905; Mary Elizabeth Daigh, Champaign, Ill., substitute, Champaign Public Library, 1904-'05; Margaret Forgeus, Huntington, Pa., B. A. Bucknell University, 1905; Laura B. Gause, Harrisburg, Pa., graduate Harrisburg High

School, librarian Harrisburg Public Library, 1897-1905; Adelaide Niven Hegeman, New York City, graduate Miss Spence's School, 1904; Nan Motter Hemperley, Harrisburg, Pa., graduate Millersville Normal School, 1903; Lilian C. Kerr, St. Joseph, Mo., cataloger St. Joseph Public Library, 1903-'05; Agnes H. MacAlister, Philadelphia, Pa., Smith College, 1893-'96; May E. Pearson, Baltimore, Md., graduate Wilford School, 1899; Ruby Patience Pegan, Denver, Colo., graduate North Side High School, Denver, 1904; Effie Maude Prickett, Hazardville, Ct., graduate Lasell Seminary, 1891; Edith Krohn Schanche, Philadelphia, Pa., student Bergen (Norway) High School, graduate in special courses Drexel Institute, 1905; Helen Lola Smith, Wellsboro, Pa., B. A. Wilson College, 1905; Edna Swartz, Norristown, Pa., B. A. Wilson College; Irma Augusta Watts, Harrisburg, Pa., graduate Harrisburg High School, 1904; Edith Maddock West, Chester, Pa., B. A. Swarthmore College, 1905; Sara Louise Young, Wellsboro, Pa., B. S. Elmira College, 1904.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Laura E. Hanson, class of '97, has been engaged to assist in cataloging the Roberts collection of manuscripts in the library of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Miss S. Alberta Rice, class of '01, has been made librarian of Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Miss Jessie M. Allen, class of '01, has been appointed to a position in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Miss Elizabeth Eggert, class of '05, has been appointed assistant librarian, Public Library, North Adams, Mass.

Miss Mary P. Wiggins and Miss Mary E. Crocker, class of '05, have been appointed assistants in the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen G. Estey, class of '05, has been made assistant librarian in the Public Library of Leominster, Mass.

Miss Mary P. Wilde, class of '04, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Georgia library, Athens, Ga.

Miss Ruth M. Kidder, class of '04, has been appointed cataloger in the Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Wednesday, Oct. 4, with a senior class of 18 and a junior class of 28. 13 of the juniors are from New York state; California and Ohio each furnish three; Indiana two; Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon each one; Norway two. The usual reception was held at Mr. Dewey's home Oct. 5.

Both faculty and former students could not but feel that a cloud was thrown over the opening of the school by the absence of Mrs.

Fairchild and Mr. Johnston, whose resignations were presented in the early fall. They will be sorely missed. Mrs. Fairchild's continued ill health made it necessary for her to surrender to others the work which she had carried on for nearly 19 years with such fair minded, intelligent, enthusiastic devotion to the cause of library training. Her work has been divided among four of the faculty. Miss Woodworth, as director's assistant, has general charge of the executive work; Miss Bacon is in charge of the program and class work, and takes charge of the senior seminar for discussion of practical problems in library administration, the letter written by senior students for the Albany *Argus*, and certain miscellaneous lectures; Miss Wheeler will carry on the courses in selection of books; and Miss Sanderson, recently elected to the faculty under the title of registrar, will conduct most of the correspondence.

## CHANGES IN THE COURSE

Three instead of five cataloging lectures a week will be given in order to allow students time to assimilate properly the mass of details.

The lectures on order and accession work will precede instead of follow those on cataloging.

Mr. Eastman's lectures on library buildings will be attended by both junior and senior students. It has long seemed advisable that the juniors should have this course and a rearrangement of the schedule now makes it possible.

Practice work for seniors in Albany libraries, other than the state library, will be optional.

CORINNE BACON,  
*Instructor in charge of program.*

## CALENDAR, 20TH SCHOOL YEAR, 1905-6

1905.

- Oct. 4. School opens Wednesday a.m.
- Nov. 7. Election day, holiday, Tuesday.
- Nov. 29. Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon.
- Dec. 4. Thanksgiving recess ends Monday p.m.
- Dec. 5. Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.
- Dec. 21. Christmas recess begins Thursday noon.

1906.

- Jan. 2. Christmas recess ends Tuesday p.m.
- Jan. 3. Lectures begin Wednesday a.m.
- Feb. 12. Lincoln's birthday, holiday, Monday.
- Feb. 22. Washington's birthday, holiday, Thursday.
- Apr. 10-23. Visit to New England libraries.
- Apr. 24. Lectures begin Tuesday a.m.
- May 30. Decoration day, holiday, Wednesday.
- June 16. School closes Saturday noon.

## CLASS OF 1906.

Alexander, William Hall, Cossayuna, N. Y.,  
B.A. Colgate University, 1904; assistant

Colgate University Library, 1900-4; assistant New York State Library, 1905.

Beal, Minnie M., Albany, N. Y., B.A. University of Michigan, 1901; assistant New York State Library, 1904.

Eastwood, Mary Edna, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1899; assistant New York State Library, 1901.

Eaton, Annie Thaxter, New York City, B.A. Smith College, 1903.

Gamwell, Lillian May, Providence, R. I., B.A. Brown University, 1902; M.A. 1904; substitute Providence Public Library, about five years.

Goodrich, Francis Lee Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich., B.A. University of Michigan, 1903; assistant librarian Michigan Normal College Library, 1898-1904.

Henry, Eugenia May, Northampton, Mass., B.A. Smith College, 1904.

Herron, Winifred Arria, Albany, N. Y., Boston University, 1892-93; classifier and cataloger Newburyport, Mass., 1896-98; cataloger Y. M. C. A. Library, New York, 1899-1904; cataloger Worcester Public Library, 1904-5.

Hiss, Sophie Knowlton, Baltimore, Md., B.A. Smith College, 1904.

Knowlton, Julia C., Syracuse, N. Y., Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1904.

Leonard, Mabel E., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Wellesley College, 1899; Pd.B. Albany Normal College, 1900.

Mulliken, Clara, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1900; assistant University of Nebraska Library, 1898-1903; reference librarian University of Nebraska Library, 1904.

Nelson, Esther, Salt Lake City, B.A. University of Utah, 1899; assistant University of Utah Library, 1899.

Nelson, Peter, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Union College, 1898; assistant New York State Library, 1901.

Nerney, May Childs, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1902; assistant New York State Library, 1896-98, 1903.

O'Neill, Grace, B.A. Cornell University, 1904.

Thomas, Helen M., Greeley, Col., B.A. Wellesley College, 1904.

Walter, Frank Keller, Point Pleasant, Pa., B.A. Haverford College, 1899; M.A. Columbian University, 1903-4; first assistant Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., 1905.

## CLASS OF 1907

Bailey, Louis John, Rochester, N. Y., B.S. University of Rochester, 1905.

Boswell, Jessie Partridge, Cincinnati, O., University of Cincinnati, 1897-1900; B.A. University of Michigan, 1902.

Brown, Mary Gilbert, Elmira, N. Y., B.A. Elmira College, 1895.

Carr, Georgina Everett, Melrose, Mass., B.A. Boston University, 1905.

Compton, Charles Herrick, Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1901.

- Coulter, Edith Margaret, Salinas, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1905.
- Dobloug, Maalfred, Christiania, Norway, Ph.B. University of Christiania, 1904.
- Foley, Margaret Baker, New York City, B.L. Smith College, 1890; College de France, 1892.
- Hadley, Chalmers, Mooresville, Ind., B.L. Earlham College, 1896; assistant Indiana State Library, 1905.
- Hemans, Ida May, B.A., Auburn, N. Y., Vassar College, 1894.
- Hillis, Julia Eunice, Albany, N. Y., B.L. Syracuse University, 1905.
- Holding, Anna Lucille, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Oberlin College, 1901; West Virginia University Summer School, 1902, 1903.
- Jordan, Grace, Fayetteville, Ark., B.A. University of Arkansas, 1905.
- Kildal, Arne, Christiania, Norway, Ph.B. University of Christiania, 1904.
- Kimmel, Claude Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y., B.A. Syracuse University, 1905.
- King, Julia Eleanor, Warrensburg, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1905.
- Lathrop, Helen, Palo Alto, Cal., B.A. Stanford University, 1902; University of California Summer School of Library of Science, 1902; assistant Stanford University Library, 1901-02.
- Merritt, Louisa Flanders, Malone, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1904.
- Metz, Corinne Ann, Newark, O. Western College, 1899-1900; B.L. Denison University, 1903.
- Murch, Philura Eveline, Coburg, Ore., B.A. University of Oregon, 1887; Radcliffe College, 1897-98.
- Neef, Harriet Camilla, Elmira, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1897.
- Nunn, Janet Hume, Minneapolis, Minn., B.L. University of Minnesota, 1883; University of California, 1900-01; University of Wisconsin, 1903; librarian High School Library, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; librarian High School Library, Lake City, Minn.
- Rider, Arthur Fremont, Syracuse, N. Y., Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1905; assistant circulating department Middletown (Ct.) Public Library; assistant Syracuse Public Library.
- Rowley, Edith, Stockton, N. Y., B.A. Allegheny College, 1905; assistant Allegheny College Library, 1902-5.
- Scott, Carrie Emma, Mooresville, Ind., De Pauw University, 1893-94; B.A. Indiana University, 1898.
- Spencer, Irma May, Utica, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1905.
- Steffa, Julia, Claremont, Cal., B.S. Pomona College, 1900; librarian Pomona College Library, 1903-.
- Ward, Ruth Leora, Syracuse, N. Y., B.A. Syracuse University, 1900.
- Wright, Jane, Cincinnati, O., B.A. Western College for Women, 1895; McMicken University, 1896-7.

## PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The list of lecturers engaged for the winter term is as follows, subject to possible change of date:

- Jan. 5. Mr. A. E. Bostwick. How the work of a public library system differs from that of a public library.
- Jan. 12. Miss B. S. Wildman, ('99). Books for the foreign population.
- Jan. 19. Miss F. L. Rathbone, ('02). The problems of the small library.
- Jan. 26. Miss E. D. Renninger, ('96). The work of the organizer.
- Feb. 2. Miss J. L. Pettee, ('95). The college librarian.
- Feb. 9. Mr. H. W. Kent. The cultivation of the librarian.
- Feb. 16. Mr. H. L. Cowing, ('02). The place of technical books in a public library.
- Feb. 23. Dr. E. C. Richardson. Future of library work in the United States.
- March 2. Mr. F. P. Hill. The A. L. A., its history, its plans, and the approaching conference.
- March 9. Miss M. L. White. On book-making and illustration.
- March 16. Mr. J. C. Dana. Printing.
- March 23. Miss Jessie Bingham. Art in picture-bulletins.

A new circular of the school has just been issued, showing the number of hours' instruction in the various branches, with the time spent in laboratory and field work.

The officers of the class of 1906 are: Miss Julia Rupp, Rochester, Minn., president; Miss Ruth Whitney, San Diego, Cal., vice-president; Mr. Harold A. Mattice, New York, secretary and treasurer.

## CHANGES IN POSITIONS OF GRADUATES.

Miss Irene Hackett ('97), formerly librarian of the Y. M. C. A. library of Brooklyn, has been appointed librarian of the American Book Company, New York City.

Miss Sara Van de Carr (1901), resigned her position as librarian of the Loring Memorial Library of North Plymouth, Mass., to become head of the circulating department of the Newark Free Public Library.

Miss Ruth Nichols (1905), has been engaged as cataloger and indexer by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York City.

## Married

Miss Harriette G. Austin (1902), to Mr. Allston Sargent of Manhattan, October 18.

Miss Helen Clarke (1903), to Mr. Clarence D. Mathews of Camden, N. J.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Director.

## POSITIONS FILLED

Graduates of the class of 1905 have been engaged as follows:

Miss J. R. Balston, Pratt Institute Free Library, and the Public Library of Summit, N. J. (temporary).

- Miss M. A. Chase, Y. W. C. A. Library, New York City.  
 Miss M. M. Douglas, Pratt Institute Free Library.  
 Miss C. K. Dunnells, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Miss C. C. Field, Public Library, Orange, Cal.  
 Miss Zaidee Griffin, New York Public Library.  
 Miss E. M. Haskell, secretary Pratt Institute Library School.  
 Miss E. E. Hegeman, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Miss E. L. Horrocks, Union Settlement Library, and Y. M. C. A. Library (23d St.), New York City (temporary).  
 Miss E. S. Howell, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Miss S. H. Hulsizer, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (temporary).  
 Mrs. K. M. Jacobson, Minnesota State Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Miss Edith Johnson, Library of Union Gas & Coke Company, New York City.  
 Miss F. M. Laird, New York Public Library.  
 Miss Selma Nachman, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.  
 Miss R. G. Nichols, Riverdale (N. Y.) Library, and Pratt Institute Free Library (temporary).  
 Miss Margaret Palmer, Public Library, Rochester, Minn.  
 Miss Charlotte Templeton, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 Miss M. E. Weaver, High School Library, Rochester, N. Y.

## ITEMS CONCERNING GRADUATES

Mrs. Adelaide Maltby, children's librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, and Miss Alice Francis of the catalog department of the same library, have resigned for reasons of health.

Miss Edith Gillespie has resigned her position in the Hampton Institute Library to enter the cataloging department of the Buffalo Public Library.

Miss Alice Stennett has resigned from the New York Public Library to become assistant in the Hampton Institute Library.

Miss Emily Turner has resigned the librarianship of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library to take a year of study and lectures at Yale University.

Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer has obtained a leave of absence from the library of the New Paltz State Normal School, in order to spend a year in study in Germany.

Miss Susan Clendenin has resigned her position as head-cataloger in the Portland (Ore.) Library, and Miss Eleanor Gleason has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

## REPORT, 1904-1905

Miss Plummer's report as director of the library school for the year ending June 30,

1905, combines a general review of school activities with interesting details of instruction. It is the first report to be made independently of the Pratt Institute Library report, and has not been published. The practical work done by students is particularly touched upon, and the reports made upon students' work by the various heads of departments have been found of great value in judging of qualifications and aptitude. The lectures and library visits of the year are recorded, and the present membership and activity of the graduates' association reported upon.

## SOUTHERN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Southern Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was opened Sept. 20. Appropriate exercises commenced with a prayer by Rev. Theron H. Rice, followed by an address by Mr. R. C. Alston, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library. Miss Wallace, the director of the school, then took charge and outlined in brief the purpose of the school and the present condition of library service in the South.

The members of the class are from four Southern states. The following is a list of the students: Misses Eloise Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; Mattie G. Bibb, Montgomery, Ala.; Florence Bradley, Atlanta, Ga.; Marion C. Bucher, Decatur, Ga.; Lila May Chapman, Macon, Ga.; Carrie L. Dailey, McDonough, Ga.; Jessie Hopkins, Athens, Ga.; Louise McMaster, Winnsboro, S. C.; Sara L. Manypenny, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mary E. Martin, Easley, S. C.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened September 20. For the first time the requirement of three years of college preparation was applied to all, resulting in the best prepared class ever entering, and out of this entering class of 25, ten presented bachelor's degrees. The class represents 17 colleges besides the University of Illinois. The senior class numbers 12 taking full work and one taking partial work. Four of this class presented degrees for entrance, and nine colleges besides Illinois are represented. In addition to these students 125 students from other colleges and schools take the course in general reference under Miss Royce.

The chief event of the year thus far was the installation of President James October 15-20. University exercises were suspended for three days to allow the students as well as the faculty to attend the various educational conferences which were marked features of the week. The library profession was most fittingly represented by Dr. E. C. Richardson, who came also as the official delegate from

Princeton University. Dr. Richardson spoke on "The library as a factor in general education," before the joint assembly of the College of Literature and Arts, the School of Music, and the School of Library Science. The library school study room was given up to an exhibit of texts, reference books, and materials used in the school, and received many interested visitors during the week.

Miss Florence M. Beck, assistant professor of library economy, resigned her position in June and was married August 22 to Mr. Thomas Lawrence McGlachlin, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Her place in the faculty has been taken by Miss Anna M. Price, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Price prepared for the library school at the University of Nebraska, taking her B. L. S. degree from the Illinois Library School in 1900. After graduate work in residence she received the degree of A.M. from the University of South Dakota in 1904. Her library experience includes organizing the Public Library at Danville, Illinois, the Public Library at Vermillion, S. D., and the High School Library at Lead, S. D. She comes now from the University of South Dakota where she has served as cataloger, secretary and librarian, and as head librarian for the past four years, conducting a class in library science; she will have the course in elementary library economy and in selection of books.

Miss Edna M. Lyman, children's librarian at the Oak Park Public Library (Scoville Institute) has been engaged to give a course of 15 lectures this semester on children's literature and library work with children. The lectures will be given in groups to allow the students time for reading and to give them the benefit of Miss Lyman's continuous experience. The local public libraries loaned books for the first group of lectures and the school is to buy a selection of children's books for permanent use. The Wisconsin library commission kindly allowed its catalog of children's books to be copied for this.

The senior course in bibliography has been devoted thus far to political economy, socialism and social reform, money and finance, Dr. Weston meeting the class twice a week, for his own and Dean Kinley's topics. The lectures deal with the scope and general classification of the subjects as well as with selection and criticism of books. Students are expected to examine the books referred to and are tested by a quiz, a book review, and a short reading list.

Book-collecting has been chosen as the subject of the senior seminar this semester, to introduce information which has seemed to escape the students in the regular courses in bibliography, order-work, history of libraries, and book-making, and the subject has offered very valuable training in research methods.

The Illinois library school has secured the

collection of library economy, bibliography, paleography, and allied subjects, belonging to the late Dr. Dziatzko of the University of Göttingen. The collection is rich in scarce monographs and other pamphlets, special numbers of periodicals of professional interest, clippings, standard works on paleography and printing and illustration, and much Gutenberg material. Many of the items have been annotated by Dr. Dziatzko, some are interleaved and extra-illustrated, and a large number are presentation copies bearing the author's autograph, all giving the collection a personal interest to library students quite apart from the intrinsic value of the books.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class has completed the study of loan systems under Miss Evans, and students have been assigned for two half-days each week for practice in the circulating departments of the main library and branches of the Cleveland Public Library.

The students and faculty of the school were invited to attend the reception given October 9 by the board of trade to the American Civic Association, which held its session in Cleveland during the first week of October. This meeting was an occasion also for the students to hear the paper of Mr. Frederick M. Crunden upon "The public library as a factor in civic improvement" and the illustrated lecture of Mr. Theodore W. Koch upon the "Carnegie libraries." Both Mr. Crunden and Mr. Koch visited the library school. Mr. Crunden spoke informally upon the ideals of the library worker, and Mr. Koch on the following day told them of his work as an assistant in the Harvard and Cornell university libraries and in the Library of Congress.

The meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Bass Lake and the sessions of the library institute which were held at the library school following this meeting furnished a pleasant occasion for students to become acquainted with the visiting librarians. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, the faculty and students of the school received the visiting librarians at Adelbert Hall, and on Friday and Saturday following they attended the sessions of the association at Bass Lake.

During the library institute, Miss Frances J. Olcott, of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, spoke to the school upon library work for children, and Miss M. E. Ahern upon "The librarian as a public servant."

Miss Eliza Ellen Townsend, Western Reserve Library School, junior class of 1905, has been called as librarian to the Manistee Public Library, Mich. Miss Hortense Fogle-song of the same class will succeed her as assistant in the Hatch Library, Cleveland.

## RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Special students (sixteen) of the first junior class of the school (1904-05) have resumed work in the libraries from which they had leave of absence. The remainder taking full junior work have accepted positions as follows:

- Miss Edna Isabel Allyn, librarian-in-charge, Brooklyn branch, Cleveland Public Library.  
Miss Hortense Foglesong, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.  
Richard Alexander Lavel, librarian Pillsbury branch, Minneapolis Public Library.  
Miss Frances Henrietta Lynch, assistant and cataloger, Carnegie Library, Canton, O.  
Miss Zana Kate Miller, Wisconsin State Library Commission, Madison.

## Reviews

GREENWOOD, Edgar, *comp.* Classified guide to technical and commercial books; a subject-list of the principal British and American works in print. London, Scott, Greenwood & Co.; New York, D. Van Nostrand & Co., 1904. 12+216 p. 8°.

*Contents:* Agriculture and farming; Air; Aerial navigation; Architecture and building; Art; Arts and crafts, amateur work; Auction sales; Banking; Book and newspaper production, paper-making, printing; Brewing and distilling; Cabinet making; Calculators, reckoners, discount tables; Carpentry and joinery; Chemicals, chemistry; Coach-building; Commerce, business; Dams, docks, harbors; Domestic economy, cookery, dressmaking; Electricity; Elocution, voice production; Engineering, metal work, hardware; Factories and workshops; Financial; Foods and beverages; Foreign exchange tables, metric system; Foreign languages; Gardening, flowers; Gas; Glass; Glues, inks, pastes; Horses; Hospitals, nursing; House decoration; Hygiene, public health; India-rubber; Insurance; Jewelry, silver and goldsmith's work; Land, property; Leather; Legal; Metallurgy; Military; Mining, quarrying; Motor cars, motorcycles; Music; Nautical, navigation; Navy; Oils, fats, recipes; Optical, microscopy, instruments; Paints, colors, varnishes; Patents, trademarks; Photography; Physics; Physical training; Plumbing, heating, ventilation; Pottery, china, bricks; Public meetings, elections, taxes; Railways and tramways; Rivers, canals; Roads, highways; Shop keeping, ticket writing; Shorthand, typewriting; Soaps, candles; Societies; Surveying; Teaching, education; Telegraph codes; Textile trades; Timber; Veterinary; Watches, clocks; Water.

Under the above headings and their subdivisions the compiler has arranged about 6000 titles of British and American books in

print, giving data as to size, date of publication, publisher and price. American books are marked and the name of the British firm holding stock is given. A subject index and cross references are provided.

The works seem to include as a rule the best books on the various subjects and the data given are in general accurate. The system of classification might be much improved and the classification of the titles is in many cases faulty, requiring careful search over related classes to collect all titles.

In general the selection of books is good. The reviewer sees but few which should have been excluded on account of worthlessness. Unfortunately for American librarians, the titles of the minor trade manuals, which are so often difficult to find, are almost entirely British. Under watches and clocks, for instance, all the titles are British, the compiler having included none of the excellent manuals of American origin. For actual use the monthly *Cumulative Book Index* offers advantages to us, both from its American origin and, more largely, from its inclusion at all times of the latest books. The only possible advantage of Greenwood's work is its classified form, and this in its present condition is not good enough to be of real advantage.

H. W. C.

SCHULTZE, Dr. Ernest. *Freie öffentliche bibliotheken: volksbibliotheken und lesehallen.* Stettin, 1900. 20 + 362 p. 8°.

The growth of library work and the increase in the figures of library statistics are so rapid that a book published five years ago reads almost as if it were inaccurate. But there is still reason for calling attention to Dr. Schultze's monograph, since the historical part and the argument for the free public library are as good to-day as when they were written — and that is very good indeed.

The book covers more ground than any hitherto published, giving accounts of the library state of things in such little-considered countries as the Argentine Republic, Natal and Burmah. The United States is given 37 pages; Great Britain, 30; Germany, 65; other countries altogether, 73. The book is written for Germans, and with the desire to urge upon Germany the best that has been developed or discovered in the library work of other countries. Dr. Schultze feels that his fatherland, where the library movement began so early, has been unduly slow in its development. He points out with great clearness and discrimination the obstacles to progress, past and present, and argues convincingly for more uniform methods and greater co-operation.

It is to be noted that the word *circulating* should properly be a part of the title of the book, since in "free public libraries" the author does not include reference libraries. It seems to us curious to omit, in giving the his-

tory of the libraries of England, any account of the British Museum, and to fail to mention even the name of the Library of Congress, in describing the present state of things in America. One feels that had Dr. Schultze visited us before the publication of the book, as he has since, he could not have made this last omission. His lack of personal knowledge of American libraries is of course at times evident, but his reading has been so thorough and his compilation so careful that there is abundance of exact information, as well as a little misinformation. It is to be regretted that he does not always present the latest statistics that were available at the time. He gives the number of books in the free public libraries of New York City (Greater New York?) as 335,000 volumes, which is hardly an adequate number even for 1899. Perhaps Mr. Carnegie had really given only \$6,000,000 for libraries in America then, although we find it hard to believe it now. Errors can of course be pointed out. The A. L. A., for example, did not found the Library Bureau. Nor is the New York State Library School the A. L. A. school, as is stated, or the only one in America, as is implied. But such corrections are easy for Americans to make, and foreigners will not get into serious difficulties over them. It may be noted in passing that Dr. Schultze is unduly severe as to the Scotch nation at large and as to the Scottish development of public libraries.

The account of German conditions is full and valuable, an appendix giving a list of the free public libraries of the country, with data for each. A particularly interesting division of the book is given to a full discussion of the question of the wide dissemination of "pure trash" among the poorer classes in Germany, and a strong statement of the necessity of replacing by the books of the public library these "Schind-, Schund-, und Schandromane."

The theory of public library work is set forth at length, and in the spirit of the most "advanced" believers in the public library as an essential part of the public educational system. All this is addressed, of course, to those who are not yet a part of the modern library movement, and this might almost be said of the whole book. It is not, that is to say, sufficiently detailed to serve as a guide in technical matters to those who are ignorant thereof; it rather gives the broad lines of historical development, enunciates principles, and lays down a few general rules that can be applied to detail only after further study. It is a book of service to librarians for reference—though the full table of contents must, alas! serve as an index—after it has given pleasure for its clear setting forth of facts, its capital selection of quotations and its occasional flashes of humor. It is to be hoped that Dr. Schultze will presently increase our debt to him by the publication of a second edition.

I. E. L.

## Library Economy and History

### GENERAL

BIRGE, EDWARD A. Library extension. (Wisconsin F. L. Commission, Library papers, no. 1.) Madison, Wis., 1905. 14 p. O.

An excellent address, practical and broad-minded, considering How to get the books to the people, How to get the people to the books, Real aim and purpose of the library.

CARPENTER, Frank O. The library the center of the schools. (*In Education*, Oct. 26: 110-14.)

Advocates making the public library the medium for supplying all books to the schools, text-books as well as supplementary reading, thus bringing about the closest relations. The subject is discussed with a certain amount of cocksureness as to details, with which librarians are not likely to agree. For instance, Mr. Carpenter believes that public libraries should be managed by a sub-committee of the school board and run as part of the school system. "The schools are to educate the people when young; the library is to educate the people when older, and there is no good reason why the education of the young and the education of the old should be performed by two different bodies of men; and in this modern age of progression and consolidation sound business sense demands this change as being in the interest of economy, convenience and efficiency."

INTELLECTUAL interests of the poor. (*In Spectator*, Aug. 26, 1905. pp. 280-281.)

An account of the reading tastes of those who use four of the public libraries of southeast London. The article is reprinted in *Living Age*, Nov. 4, v. 47: 316-318.

The *Library Association Record* for October opens with the president's address at the Cambridge meeting of the L. A. U. K., by Dr. Francis J. H. Jenkinson. John Ballinger's L. A. U. K. paper on "Library politics" is also given in full; and the first part of the annotated list of "Best books of 1904," covering philosophy and religion, by C. H. Limbrick.

OTLET, Paul. L'organisation rationnelle de l'information et de la documentation en matière économique: examen des moyens d'assurer aux services et enseignements des musées coloniaux et commerciaux, ainsi qu'aux offices de renseignements industriels et commerciaux indépendants, une plus complète utilité au point de vue de l'expansion mondiale. Rapport présenté au congrès international d'expansion écono-

mique mondiale de Mons. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1905. 2+42 p. O.

A detailed exposition of functions, organization and methods for an international series of commercial museums, headquarters of information and documentary material on economic subjects. Recommends the establishment in every country of a central office of this sort, to work in co-operation with other industrial or commercial associations or museums; to maintain a "card repertory of documents"; to disseminate information to the public, both by furnishing advice when desired and by means of diverse publications. The various national offices should be linked with a great central international office, maintaining a "universal repertory of documents."

#### LOCAL

Boston (Mass.) P. L. (53d rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1905.) Added 42,891; of which 25,579 were purchased. Issued, home use 1,500,080, of which 401,983 were from the central library direct to borrowers or through branch delivery; total 871,050. Of the 299,647 v. issued directly from the central library 104,716 were fiction. In the children's room 54,398 v. were issued. New cards issued 3073; total cards in use 73,211. Receipts \$337,013.93; expenses \$322,645.37, (salaries, incl. printing and binding depts., \$201,314.58, books \$36,283.72, periodicals \$6810.84, newspapers \$1658.14, general maintenance \$76,578.09.)

The usual extended and systematic report, with several illustrations and charts. During the year the number of library agencies has been increased to 201 from a previous 185, this increase being in deposit stations in engine houses, institutions and schools, no new branches or reading-rooms having been established. The South End branch has been removed to new quarters in a remodelled church building, which have proved very satisfactory, and the East Boston branch has been extensively rearranged.

Mr. Wadlin refers to the continued loss of books in relation to the open-shelf system. Of the entire collection in the central library and branches about 200,000 v. are on open shelves, and the advantages of this to the public are regarded as "undoubtedly very great." The loss of books, however, reported for the year is 1693 v., of which 539 were from the central library, through open shelves principally in the juvenile and deposit collections. In the branches losses from the open shelves were 613 and from the few closed shelves 29. At two branches thieves have been arrested, and in each case convicted and punished. It is estimated that the actual net loss for the year will be about 1200 v., largely fiction or books for children, of little pecuniary value. Mr. Wadlin points out that the open shelf system may be better adapted to a small library where the majority of borrowers are personally known, than to

one supplying a city population composed of diverse elements. He says: "All theories must be tested by experience; I am not ready to condemn the open shelf, but it is unwise to fail to recognize its evils. It is our business, of course, to overcome them as far as possible. The majority of the patrons of the library are trustworthy, and evidently appreciate the privileges which have been so generously extended. It would be unfortunate if the abuse of these privileges by the irresponsible or careless should make it necessary to withdraw or curtail them."

Experiments have been made in the effort to reduce the amount of time required to deliver a book on call to a reader in Bates Hall. This, by careful calculation, is found to average 10 minutes; and it is unlikely that it can be materially shortened. The experiments involved the use of an ingenious telegraphic appliance, "by means of which shelf numbers written at the Bates Hall center desk were reproduced instantaneously in the distant stacks. The apparatus was found too delicate to withstand the constant strain upon it, under the conditions obtaining here, and with the electric current that it was possible for us to supply from our own dynamos."

Careful analysis is made of the books purchased, and notable accessions in the various departments are recorded. The number exceeds by 1213 v. those purchased in the previous year, and it is apparent that during the last few years the collections outside the central library are growing faster than the central collection itself. This is regarded as natural and proper, as so large a part of the circulation is through the branches, and this constantly increases as new agencies are added or existing ones made more efficient. Of 597 v. of English fiction examined by the volunteer fiction committee and library staff, 129 titles were accepted for purchase. A considerable number of books in foreign languages were purchased. To estimate the demand for these careful circulation statistics have been kept, showing that such books formed 13.6 per cent. of the total home circulation for the year. The total issue of 23,847 v. was divided as follows: French, 10,007; Italian, 2228; German, 7419; Scandinavian, 972; Greek, 383; Latin, 629; Spanish, 958; Russian, 741; Polish, 216; Hebrew, 76; Arabic, 26; Yiddish, 36; Burmese, 4; Anglo-Saxon, 23; Dutch, 3; Armenian, 64; Roumanian, 11; Japanese, 9; Chinese, 10; Irish, 18; other foreign languages, 14. It is pointed out that the fact that many of these books are desired for study or for literary use makes the circulation bear little relation to the number of foreigners in the population. But there is, at the same time, a considerable demand from adult foreigners for books in their mother tongue. "This demand is especially noted at stations within districts that in recent years have had large accessions of foreign-born adults. It is com-

paratively easy to attract the children of foreign-born parents, and to lead them by progressive stages into the world of English literature, particularly since the elementary schools are also opening the way; but many of the adults never master the new language so as to read it easily. If the public library is to serve all classes these must not be overlooked.

"A public library in an English-speaking community should not permit its foreign accessions to over-balance those in English, but the legitimate wants of scholars for representative works of the higher class in the different departments of foreign literature must be met so far as possible within limits that are inexorable, and there is a duty resting upon us of extending the influence of the library, as a civic institution, toward enlarging the life and broadening the intellectual outlook of those who have recently entered the ranks of American citizenship without preliminary training in the English tongue."

*Bristol (Cl.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 1, 1905.) Added 889; total 12,766. Issued, home use 45,981 (fict. 49.25 per cent.; juv. 22.93 per cent.); visitors to ref. room 1232. Subscribers' cards in force 2153.

The report is mainly devoted to a presentation of the need of a new library building, and a strong appeal is made for funds. \$50,000 is desired, of which about one-third is assured from four donors.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences Museum L.* (Rpt.; in rpt. of museums, 1904.) Added 548 v., 396 pm.; total 15,253.

A brief sketch is given of the history of the library, the nucleus of which was the collection founded in 1823 as an apprentices' library. Its present purpose is specialization to supplement the museum collections, and as soon as a suitable room is provided for its use it should be of distinct service to the public as well as to the museum staff. In the effort to make it of value to visitors books dealing with exhibits are placed on tables near the exhibit cases, thus bringing the visitor, the specimen, and the book into the closest possible relation. Only two books have been lost in the two and a half years this system has prevailed. The work of classification and cataloging is reviewed, with the statement that its extremely specialized and scientific character entails many difficulties. The full set of cards issued by the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich have been purchased and filed in the card catalog—a task that the varied combinations of notation has made most difficult. It is recommended that the map collection be extended and made available in proper cabinets, and the great need of a suitable stack and reading room for the entire collection is again emphasized.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and*

*Sciences, Children's Museum L.* (Rpt.; in rpt. of museums, 1904.) This library is maintained in connection with the children's museum, which occupies a building of its own, quite removed from the main institute museum. Additions for the year were 467, giving a total of 3581. 34 periodicals are subscribed for. There were 26,899 readers during the year; 105 teachers visited the library with their classes, and 119 teachers individually used the collection in their school work. Bulletins on various subjects were displayed.

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* Two entertainments have been recently given for the benefit of the library, which realized about \$100 for the book fund. One was a Shakespearean medley, voluntarily given by several young women; the other a dramatic reading, "My lady's ring," by Miss Katharine Everts. Two free lectures have been given in the library, one on mushrooms, illustrated by stereopticon pictures by Mr. John Cameron, a science teacher at the high school; the other a "bird talk" by Mrs. E. R. Burkhalter. In connection with the latter, a small girl said next day to one of the attendants in the children's room, "I heard you were going to have a bird talk at the library." "That was yesterday," replied the assistant. "What kind of a bird was it?" asked the child; "was it a parrot?"

*Chicago P. L.* The library has issued an attractive illustrated "Handbook" in a 32-page pamphlet. It describes the various departments and collections, giving hours, number of volumes, list of delivery stations, and other information.

*Evanston (Ill.) F. P. L.* (32d rpt.—year ending May 31, 1905.) Added 2824; total 36,573. Issued, home use 101,545; lib. use (estimated) 28,781. New cards issued 2952; cards in force 5451. Receipts \$20,540.67; expenses \$10,313.05 (books \$3168.80, salaries \$4121.92, rebinding \$482.91, heat and light \$517.80, printing and stationery \$320.65).

There has been a growth in the use of all departments, and the present crowded quarters emphasize the need of the new building, which was assured by the vote of the city council on April 11, 1905, accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for the purpose.

*Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L.* (31st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1905.) Added, 1659; total, 31,085. Issued, home use 78,886 (fict. 35,843, juv. fict., 22,792); ref. use, 35,686. New cards issued, 1124; "live" cards, about 4000. Receipts, \$8914.16; expenses, \$7574.86 (salaries, \$2250.67; books, \$1438.60; periodicals, \$375.10; janitor, \$750.81).

*Galveston, Tex., Rosenberg L.* The library has issued its "Handbook of information and rules" in a second edition. Among the devices used in the delivery room is a large square manila envelope for the protection of

library books. These envelopes, which are supplied in quantities for the use of borrowers, are furnished free to the library by a local firm of booksellers, stationers and newsdealers in return for the privilege of printing its advertisement thereon.

*Groton (Mass.) P. L.* "The Groton Public Library," an historical sketch by Mary T. Shumway, read before the Groton Historical Society in 1898, has just been issued in revised form, in neat little pamphlet, with a frontispiece illustration of the library building.

*Hartford (Cl.) P. L.* (67th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1905.) Added 4556; total, about 86,500. Issued, home use, 214,574 (school issue, 11,237), of which 114,554 were novels, 25,128 children's stories, and 12,341 other books for children. Re-registration, 12,277.

The report describes at some length the opening of the children's department (see *L. J.* Feb., 1905, p. 82), which is regarded as the most important incident of the year. This new department has relieved the crowding in the main rooms of the library, and has given much-needed space. The cost of the children's room, for maintenance, is estimated at about \$500 a year.

*Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.* In the *South Atlantic Quarterly* for October J. D. Rodeffer, of the Library of Congress staff, contributes an article on "The South's interest in the Library of Congress." This points out the inadequacy of the book supply in the South, and the consequent importance of strengthening the Library of Congress collection of Southern literature, and making it the natural center for gifts and other accessions of such material.

In the *International Studio* for October there is an article by Leila Mechlin on "The Print Division of the Library of Congress," with numerous illustrations.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* Exercises preparatory to the opening of the library's children's department were held in the lecture room of the First Christian Church on Oct. 30. The room was filled with children, their mothers and teachers, and addresses were made by Mayor Grainger, Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, Professor R. P. Halleck, and W. F. Yust. A chorus of 77 voices from the public schools sang, and Miss Nannie Lee Frazier told the story of the Holy Grail and one of Thompson Seton's animal stories. The children's room opens with about 2000 v., and is in charge of Miss Adeline Zachert.

*Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 866; total 10,445. Issued, home use 50,083 (fict. 40 per cent.; juv. fict. 30 per cent.); reading room attendance 33,427. New cards issued 1540; cards in force 4237. Receipts \$4367.42; expenses \$4325.26 (salaries \$1447.51, books

\$885.04, binding \$157.20, periodicals \$147.40, light \$297.50, heat \$297.28).

The experiment of subscription to the Bodley Club library service has proved satisfactory and the circulation of this collection was 4410 for the year. Use of the Library of Congress cards has greatly facilitated the cataloging work. Six lectures were given by the librarian to the senior class of the high school on bibliography and library aids; questions were submitted at the end of the course, and credit given for work done. There are 69 teachers' cards in use, on which 694 v. have been issued. In the children's room a story hour was given two afternoons a week to children in different school grades. The total attendance was 1467, the largest at one time being 250.

*Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum.* (175th rpt.—year ending Aug., 1905.) Added 1073; total 48,234. Issued, home use 14,390 (fict. 66.5 per cent.).

There was a decrease in the circulation of 365 v., although the number of borrowers remains about the same from year to year. The inadequacy of the present income is pointed out both by the directors and the librarian. For this reason no binding has been done during the year, worn out and unbound books being stored in a side room and unbound periodical sets and complete continuations being placed in bundles on the periodical shelves in the stack. No funds were available for cataloging, which has been carried on voluntarily by Mrs. Bliss, the cataloger.

*New York P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1905.) Added 31,347 v., 78,008 pm.; total 657,546 v., 256,548 pm., in addition to the 476,597 v. in the circulation dept., making a total of 1,390,691 pieces in the whole library. Issued, home use, from the 31 branches forming the circulation department, 3,691,500. Visitors to ref. libs., 200,238. In the reference libs. 159,695 desk applicants consulted 615,454 v. Eight Carnegie branches have been opened, three are nearly completed, two new sites have been secured, making a total of 24 sites available for or occupied by Carnegie branches.

There has been a marked increase in the use of almost every department, and the extended statistics of the report give striking evidence of the constant development of the library, and the great amount of routine and detail work accomplished in the various departments. The cataloging work shows marked advance, the uncataloged material remaining at the Astor building, consisting of about 800 volumes, 400 pamphlet volumes and 40,000 pamphlets, while at the Lenox there remain to be cataloged about 2400 v. and 500 pamphlets, besides the Bible collection. The library receives 5458 current periodicals, of which 3786 are purchased, and about 1100 official series in addition are received for filing

in the documents department; 1772 volumes of old periodicals were added during the year. In the documents department 11,438 v., 13,696 pm., and 34,207 numbers of serials were received; the proceedings of the principal European legislatures and of Great Britain are fairly complete; the Italian *atti parlamentari* have been indexed on some 4500 cards; and the index to the diplomatic papers of the United States from 1828 to 1861 has been completed and is ready for the press. "A systematic reading of second-hand catalogs for public documents has been begun. References to items found are embodied in the official document catalog. Since this work was begun, in October, 1904, some 3000 entries have been so added. In time these entries will contribute in making this catalog a bibliography of public documents, and, in the meantime, they add greatly to an intelligent handling of the documents." The status of work in the Oriental, Hebrew, Slavonic and print departments is also severally reviewed, and the many interesting exhibitions held mainly through the print department are noted.

For the circulation department a report is made of the present condition of the Carnegie branch buildings under way and projected, of the consolidation of the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, with its main library and four branches, and of the opening of eight Carnegie branches during the year. The apprentice training class held an entrance examination in September, which was taken by 56 persons, of whom 30 were admitted. Of these 28 completed the course, and all but two passed the examinations admitting them to the eligible list in different classes of service. Classes for advanced instruction of branch assistants were held from November to May, in which month the examinations for promotion were given. The work of the cataloging force of the department is shown in detail. The rules in regard to borrowers' guaranty have been relaxed, and extra books are granted on a card for purposes of study or for vacation reading. "The usefulness of the department to the public has been greatly increased also by the extended operation of our system of inter-branch loans, by which the user of any branch has at his disposal the entire number of books in the 30 other branches. The system is under the charge of the head cataloger and is operated where possible through our own express service which now extends to 20 branches." Requests for books are made by the express messenger or by telephone. During the year 8600 v. were borrowed from branches through this system. Work with the schools has been developed by the use of bulletin boards and by close relations with teachers and pupils. The library for the blind is noted as "one of the largest circulating collections of books for the blind in the

world," with a total of 2586 v. It employs a teacher who makes visits, distributes books, and a kleidograph is in constant use for printing books in New York point and for the preparation of a card catalog in the same form, which is believed to be the first of the kind made in any library. The circulation department as a whole contains books in 12 living foreign languages, as follows: German, 25,299; French, 9549; Russian, 1780; Hebrew, 1040; Spanish, 473; Yiddish, 199; Hungarian, 194; Bohemian, 160; Italian, 147; 320 v. in Roumanian have been ordered and purchases are recommended in Finnish, Swedish and modern Greek. The work of the travelling libraries department is strikingly evident in the long list of institutions, associations and home library centers supplied with books in this way. Loss of books for the 21 branches in operation during the full year is given as 6433 v.

*Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.* The library has opened an apprentice class for a 10 months' course, Nov. 1, 1905, to Oct. 1, 1906. This includes one month's vacation, to be taken between June 1 and Sept. 1. Entrance examination for applicants was held Oct. 26. Members of this course who, after its completion, wish to apply for positions in the library will be required to take the regular library examination.

*Norfolk (Va.) P. L.* The children's room was opened on Oct. 9, in continuation of the work carried on privately during the summer by a committee of young women of the Norfolk Education Association. The children's library and "story afternoon" conducted by that committee is now taken up in suitable quarters by the library, and a story-hour by the members of the committee is held every afternoon in the directors' room of the library building. The children's room contains about 600 or 700 v. and is to be used by children between seven and 14 years of age. In the regulations for use it is stated that "Absolute silence and good order must prevail. Necessary conversation with the librarian must be in a whisper"—rules which if strictly enforced are likely to materially limit the use of the department.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* The controversy between the library and Smith College regarding the use of the library by college students has been closed by the gift to the Forbes Library of \$500 a year for three years by a person whose name is not stated, on condition that the Smith College trustees contribute \$2000 annually, as originally offered, "and that the students of the college while these contributions are made shall have the same free use of the library and shall be accorded the same privileges as in previous years." This arrangement has been authorized and accepted by both the college and library authorities.

November, 1905]

*Norwich, Ct. Otis L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1905.) Added 2227; total 33,011. Issued, home use 100,802 (fict. 59.10 per cent.; juv. fict. 20.27 per cent.). New registration 1077; total registration 15,130; Sunday visitors 1476. Receipts \$8437.27; expenses \$8283.66 (salaries \$4033.76, books \$1480.05, periodicals \$244.67, rebinding \$96.88, light \$206.23, fuel \$241.58).

The circulation shows an increase of 6392, which is analyzed in a table, revealing interesting variation in circulation. Thus, there is evident a slight falling off in biography, travel, useful arts and science, and an increase in all other classes; the greatest increase has been in the reading of fiction, both adult and juvenile, but a gratifying increase in the use of books of almost all kinds is apparent. Mr. Trumbull reviews the general character of the year's purchases, and notes the more important accessions. At the annual inventory 68 books were recorded as missing, at an average value of 46 cents each; the overcrowding of the shelves makes the taking of the inventory more difficult from year to year, with greater danger of overlooking misplaced volumes.

*Omaha (Neb.) P. L.* (28th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1904.) Added, 4124; total, 64,887. Issued, home use, 193,725 (fict., 45.89 per cent.; juv. fict., 25.62 per cent.). New registration, 2805; total no. borrowers, 12,473. Receipts, \$22,217.86; expenses, \$22,217.86.

There has been a fair general increase in circulation. Access to the shelves is given when possible, and new books are regularly displayed on open shelves. The duplicate pay collection of popular books, established in 1903, continues to be popular; it has cost, since its establishment, \$176.45, and brought in receipts of \$141.83. Books are sent to ten schools, and the school circulation has been 16,695 v.

*Parkersburg (W. Va.) P. L.* The Carnegie library building was dedicated on Oct. 5. Mr. Carnegie's original gift for the building was \$25,000, but this was later increased to \$34,000. It is supported by the usual 10 per cent. annual appropriation. The building has a capacity of about 44,000 v.

*Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L.* (20th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1905.) Added 6316; total 23,842. Issued, home use 110,233 (fict. 73.4 per cent.). New registration 2424; total cards in force 10,529. Receipts \$18,428.76; expenses \$14,902.27 (salaries \$9217.65; books \$701.17, periodicals \$519.52, rent \$1208.50, binding \$777.70, fuel \$596.65, light and water \$283.03, printed cards \$50).

This is mainly a record of the organization and administrative work done to prepare the library for re-establishment in the beautiful new building just nearing completion at the date this report was prepared. In

the three years since its destruction by fire the library has been completely re-equipped and at the same time has carried on the routine work of circulation and reference. Heavy burdens have been entailed upon the cataloging department in particular, and it has made an excellent record of efficiency, with 7259 volumes cataloged during the year. The Library of Congress and other printed cards are used as far as possible, about one-third of all the cards in the catalog being printed, the remainder typewritten. Mr. Winchester refers briefly to the possibilities afforded by the new building, and recommends the appointment of a trained and competent reference librarian and an increase of the number of periodicals. He also urges that a beginning be made in the establishment of branches and delivery stations.

*Pittsburgh Pa. Carnegie L.* On Oct. 10, the East Liberty branch, the sixth branch in the library system, was opened with appropriate exercises. This branch is situated in a populous business and residence district and is by far the largest, most complete and most imposing of the branch buildings, having a frontage of 134 feet and a depth of 88 feet. It is built of brick of a brown tint, with terra cotta and marble trim. The plan is an adaptation and enlargement of the plan of the Lawrenceville branch, the distinctive features of which is the semicircular stack room with radiating book stacks. The woodwork is of dark brown oak and the walls are tinted buff. The floors in the delivery lobby and stack room are of marble, while those of the reading rooms are of rubber tile.

The main entrance leads into a large lobby, directly back of which is the semicircular stack room with the octagonal delivery desk between. On either side are two large rooms (40 by 50 feet) separated from the lobby by glass partitions. The one at the left of the entrance is the general reference and reading room. It is furnished with 16 round reading tables, 4 feet in diameter, and three circular settles, and will seat about 100 people. In the centre of each settle is a brass standard with electric lights, the light being thus thrown over the shoulders of the readers from the back. Each settle has six cushioned seats, with broad arms between the seats. Back of the reading room is the office of the branch librarian, which opens also into the stack room. The book capacity of this room is 25,000 volumes. Only the circulating books for adults are shelved here, the present collection for this purpose numbering about 7,000.

The children's room is at the right of the entrance lobby and here are shelved all the juvenile books, at present about 4000 in number. The tables in this room are round, as in the general reading room, and of two different heights, with chairs and table lights

of proper heights to correspond. This room contains also a cushioned window seat, a wash bowl behind closed doors, brown corticine bulletin boards for displaying picture bulletins, and a picture-book rack, as well as desks for the children's librarians. Opening out of this room is a children's reference room, containing a school reference collection to help the children in their studies.

The basement is high and contains three class-rooms, in which may be held reading circles or the story hour, and an auditorium for general assemblies with a seating capacity of 364. On the second floor is a room for club meetings, a staff room and the janitor's living apartments. The popularity of the branch has been very great since the opening, the circulation for the first three weeks being 10,011.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* It has been decided to reclassify the entire collection, according to the D. C., the work to be begun early in November. It is estimated that three years will be required to complete this undertaking.

*Salt Lake (Utah) P. L.* The handsome new library building, the gift of John Q. Packard, was formally opened on Oct. 27.

*San Francisco (Cal.) Mercantile L.* The trustees of the library have had under consideration statements from the Mechanics' Institute and the Public Library, setting forth what each is willing to agree to should the 75,000 volumes of the Mercantile Library be placed in their care. The proposition from the trustees of the Public Library is: "To create a 'Mercantile Library Branch,' which shall be housed in a building near the Golden Gate Park, to cost \$40,000; the funds of the Mercantile Library to be used toward the erection of this building. To place in this branch all the books of the Mercantile which are suitable for a branch library, and to add to them. To create in the new Public Library a department to be known as the 'Mercantile Library department,' which shall contain all the Californiana of both collections. To maintain the Mercantile in its present quarters for six months. To mark with a special book plate all books received from them." The Mechanics' Institute offers to combine the two libraries under the name of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library; to maintain the books of the two institutions as one library and to make the said library freely accessible to all members; to issue a life membership to all who were members of the Mercantile Library in good standing on Oct. 19, 1905.

*Springfield, O. Warder P. L.* (33d rpt.—year ending May 1, 1905.) Added 1159; total 21,658. Issued, home use 78,233 (fict. 46,058; juv. fict. 16,823); school circulation 4177. New cards issued 1065; cards in use 5000. Receipts \$9235.44; expenses \$6227.28

(salaries \$3260.62, books and periodicals \$1821.71, rebinding \$429.35, gas \$467.50, supplies \$248.10).

"About 70 volumes have been sent to each one of the four most distant school buildings," this plan having practically doubled the school circulation. Miss Burrows notes as the chief events in the year's work subscription to the Library of Congress catalog cards and the beginning of a dictionary card catalog.

*Stockbridge (Mass.) L. Assoc.* Added 202; total 8640. Issued, home use 11,686. Registration 469.

During the year the Bodley Club service was discontinued. A "Stockbridge book case" has been installed, to contain books printed in or written about Stockbridge, or written by Stockbridge residents. For the first time a registration record of borrowers has been begun.

*Yankton (S. D.) College L.* The new library building was opened with formal exercises on Oct. 17. Mr. Carnegie gave \$15,000 for the building, and its total cost is stated as about \$17,500.

#### FOREIGN

*Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.* According to the London Academy, the Bibliothèque Nationale has shelf room only for the acquisitions of less than 20 years to come, and its building cannot be enlarged. Its removal to the side of the Tuileries has been suggested, and an architect has been commissioned to draw plans for a possible building, with accommodations for 2000 readers.

*Glenorchy, New Zealand.* This little village has recently erected a library building 12 x 14 feet, which it is said "affords ample accommodation for the storage of books for a good number of years." There are about 1200 v. in the library of which about 80 were added during this year. The village, at the head of Lake Wakatipu, during the summer is visited by a large number of tourists. According to the official year book the population of the village is 18. For library purposes the surrounding district must be added, but even then the population would be something under 100. The Glenorchy school during 1904 had an average attendance of 21.

*Leeds (Eng.) F. P. Ls.* (35th rpt.—year ending March 25, 1905.) Added 13,701, of which 2465 were in the ref. dept., 4071 in central lending lib., and 7165 in branch libs.; total 253,077. Issued, home use from central lib. 330,559, branch libs. 813,719. The total use of books in all the libraries was 1,423,553, an increase of 193,629 over the previous year; this is largely the result of the opening of the new branches, and proves that the library is reaching a public which before was untouched. An additional penny rate has been authorized by the Parliamentary com-

mittee, in view of the extra maintenance expense imposed by the branch libraries. The total no. of borrowers is 37,305.

*Victoria P. L., Melbourne.* (Rpt., 1904.) Added 8734; total 212,401, of which 156,331 were in the reference lib. Visits to ref. lib. and newspaper room 356,162. Issued from lending lib. 181,325. No. borrowers 8731. In the travelling libraries system nearly 7000 v. were lent to mechanics' institutes and free libraries.

*Winnipeg P. L., Manitoba, Can.* The Carnegie library building was opened with elaborate exercises on Oct. 11, in the presence of Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Exeter, N. H. Phillips Exeter Academy.* By the will of the late Benjamin P. Davis, who died in Paris, Oct. 8, the academy receives a bequest of \$50,000 for a library building.

### Practical Notes

**BOOKBINDING.** (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Oct. 3, 1905. 118:1334.) il.

This patent is issued to Mr. Cedric Chivers.

### Librarians

ALVORD, Thomas G., since 1897 chief clerk of the Library of Congress, has resigned that position to re-enter newspaper work.

BLACKWELDER, Paul, formerly principal of the Washington Public School, St. Louis, was on Oct. 31 appointed assistant librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

CHADWICK, James Read. On Sept. 23, 1905 the library as well as the medical profession lost a devoted friend and earnest co-worker in the sudden death of Dr. James Read Chadwick. His body was found outside his summer residence at Chocurua, N. H., by one of his servants, and it is believed that while suddenly taken ill during the night he went out upon the piazza roof to obtain fresh air, was seized with a fainting spell and fell to the ground. Dr. Chadwick was born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1844, the son of the late Christopher Chadwick, a Boston merchant, who married a daughter of the late James Read. Educated in the Boston schools, he was graduated at Harvard College with the class of 1865 and at the Harvard Medical School in 1871. Marrying in that year Miss Katharine M. Lyman, daughter of the late Dr. George H. Lyman, he took his wife to Europe and pursued his medical studies in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. On his return to Boston, in 1873, he began the practice of his specialty, gynecology, in which he soon gained high distinction. He was largely instrumental in

the founding of the American Gynecological Society which was formed in 1876, and was its secretary and the guiding spirit in its affairs for the first six years of its existence; in 1897 he was elected its president and had the gratification of seeing upon its roll of members the names of the most prominent gynecologists in America. Dr. Chadwick was an ardent booklover and was really the founder of the Boston Medical Library, in 1875. From its inception he was the librarian and up to the day of his death his enthusiastic efforts in its behalf were unflagging, while medical libraries throughout the country owe a great debt to his pioneer service in this field. He was one of the organizers of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in 1891, and its president until 1894. In 1904, he was elected president of the Association of Medical Librarians, succeeding Dr. William Osler on the latter's leaving America to accept the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford, England. Dr. Chadwick declined a renomination to the office for 1905, which was unanimously tendered to him, but was a member of the executive committee at the time of his death. He was also a life member of the American Library Association. His contributions to literature were numerous, mainly on the topics of gynecology, medical libraries, cremation and genealogy. He was a ready and finished public speaker and made numerous addresses in various parts of the country on the subjects which interested him most. A man of varied tastes, broad-minded and singularly free from narrow prejudices, his strong personality inspired the trust and confidence of his patients, and his frequent acts of kindness to the poor would, it known, have won him the admiration of all. Personally, Dr. Chadwick was a rare combination of modern energy and old-fashioned courtesy. He was a delightful host, a clever conversationalist, generous to a fault, and, on account of a certain spontaneity of manner, seemed younger than his years. His genial presence and energetic personality will be missed by his friends in many circles, and in many places and many ways the cessation of his activity will be felt most keenly. He is survived by a son and three daughters.

GILLETTE, Miss Fredericka Botsford, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed first assistant in the reading room of the University of Michigan Library.

HAWLEY, Miss Emma A., formerly of the Wisconsin State Historical Society staff, has been engaged for the reclassification of the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, a task which it is expected will occupy 18 months or two years.

McKEE, Miss Alice Doty, of the New York State Library School, class of 1905, has been appointed cataloger at the library of the University of Michigan.

### Cataloging and Classification

The *A. L. A. Booklist* for October runs to 32 pages, and contains also a selected list of books on political economy by Professor T. S. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, and notes regarding the A. L. A. and the Publishing Board.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Auteurs. T. 22: Ca'da Mosto-Campaux. Paris, 1905. 8°.

BOSTON P. L. Works of fiction in the German language. Boston, Published by the trustees, 1905. 6+165 p. O.

In two parts: Authors, with references from pseudonyms; Titles. A short addenda records titles received during the printing of the list.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of printed books. Supplement: Whitechapel-Wzl. London, 1905. fol.

The appearance of this part marks the close of the greatest bibliographical undertaking of the 19th century. The "General catalogue" was issued from 1881 to 1900, in 393 parts, averaging about 300 columns each. The supplement, in 43 parts, contains the titles of all books which were added during 1882-1899, but not incorporated in the "General catalogue" while in process of printing. The accessions since 1900 are recorded in a fortnightly bulletin, of which there are already over 400 numbers. These are printed on one side of leaf only, in order that the titles may be mounted separately and filed alphabetically, to form a supplement to the book catalog. It may be assumed that these supplements will also be cumulated and issued in book form at convenient intervals (five or 10 years), thus keeping this greatest of library reference works abreast of the times.

The BUFFALO (N. Y.) P. L. issues a short reading list on "The great powers of Europe" in three small separate leaflets.

EL PASO (Tex.) P. L. Catalogue of English prose fiction (exclusive of children's books). El Paso, April 15, 1905. 76 p. D.

An alphabetic author-and-title list, with brief annotations. Advertisements are sprinkled on every page and interleaved in the list.

LIVERSIDGE, A. The international catalogue of scientific literature. (*In Science*, Oct. 6, 1905. N. S. 22: 441-443.)

Mr. Liversidge represented New South Wales at the international conference in London, and this paper is his report on what has been accomplished. The report was presented at the annual meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. for October has a reference list on Bookbinding.

The ROCKFORD (Ill.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains a short reference list on Sir Henry Irving.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October has short reading lists on Amateur theatricals, Entertaining, Hill towns of Italy.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Bureau of Government Laboratories. [*Bulletin* 22] 1: Description of new buildings, by Paul C. Freer; 2, Catalogue of the library of the Bureau of Government Laboratories, by Mary Polk. Manila, P. L. Bureau of Public Printing, 1905. 320 p. pl. diagrams. O.

The catalog is prefaced by a brief sketch of the organization, growth and present condition of the library, which was formed under provision of an act passed July 1, 1901. This authorized the establishment of a scientific reference library as a part of the Bureau of Government Laboratories in Manila, for which an appropriation of \$45,290.66 was authorized. The library now contains about 17,350 v., all of a scientific character, and 250 periodicals are subscribed for. The library has convenient rooms in the new government laboratory building, and is equipped with modern metal stacks with adjustable wooden shelves.

The catalog opens with lists of current periodicals arranged alphabetically and by subject, and of sets of periodicals in like form. Then follow class lists of the various subjects, in alphabet by authors, while an index to titles of periodicals and an author index complete the record.

VICTORIA P. L. OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Catalogue of books. Part 5: F-Hadden; part 6: Had-Jameson. Perth, Committee of the Public Library, [1905]. 2 pts. p. 309-404: 405-484.

### Bibliography

ARIOSTO. Roth, T. Der einfluss von Ariosto's Orlando Furioso auf das französische theater. Leipzig, Deichert, 1905. 22+263 p. 23½cm. (*Münchener beiträge zur romanischen und englischen philologie*, 34.)

"Benützte literatur": p. VII-XXII; "Ariost-übersetzungen": p. 256-263.

BIOLOGY. Zeleny, C. Compensatory regulation. Baltimore, 1905. 1 p. L., 102 p. 25½cm.

"Literature cited": p. 101-102. Reprinted from the *Journal of Experimental Zoölogy*, v. 2, no. 1.

BOOK-PRICES current: a record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction from October, 1904, to July, 1905. v. 19. London, Stock, 1905. 8°.

BOTANY. McCallum, W. B. Regeneration in plants. Chicago, 1905. 1 p. l., 97-120 p. 24cm.

"Literature cited": p. 120.

— Snow, L. M. The development of root hairs. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1905. [1] 12-48 p. 24cm.

Bibliography: p. 43-47.

CLOTHING INDUSTRY. Pope, J. E. The clothing industry in New York. [Columbia, Mo.] 1905. 3 p. l., vii-xx, 339 p. 27 cm. (University of Missouri studies, Social science ser., v. 1.)

"Bibliography of the sources cited": p. 295-299.

DANTE. Perroni-Grande, L. Saggio di bibliografia dantesca. v. 3. Messina, Vincenzo Muglia edit., 1904. 144 p. 16°.

DIET. Russell, R. Strength and diet: a practical treatise with special regard to the life of nations. N. Y., Longmans, 1905. 3 p. l., [3]-649, [1] p. 23½cm.

Bibliography: p. 621-637.

DUTCH PAMPHLETS. Knuttel, W. P. C. Catalogus van de pamfletten-verzameling bestaande in de Koninklijke bibliotheek. Vijfde deel, 1776-1795. 's Gravenhage, 1905. 2 p. l., 502 p. sq. 8°.

EDUCATION. Wyer, J. I. Recent educational bibliography, viii. (In *School Review*, Oct., 1905. 13:648-653.)

Classified and annotated.

FRANCE. *History. Local.* Bibliothèque Nationale. Inventaire des collections manuscrites de la Bibliothèque Nationale sur l'histoire des provinces de France; par P. Lauer. T. 1. Bourgogne-Lorraine. Paris, Leroux, 1905. 31+504 p. 8°.

FRENCH LITERATURE. Vicaire, G. Manuel de l'amateur de livres du xix<sup>e</sup> siècle, 1801-1893. Fascicule 16: [N-Parnassiculet.] Paris, Rouquette, 1905. 8°.

FUNGI. Farlow, W. G. Bibliographical index of North American fungi. v. 1, pt. 1, Abrothallus to Badhamia. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Institution, 1905. 24cm., (Carnegie Institution, Publication no. 8.)

GEOGRAPHY, *Physical.* Hassinger, H. Geo-

morphologische studien aus dem inneralpinen Wiener becken und seinem randgebirge. Leipzig, Teubner, 1905. 205. [1] p. 27½cm., (Geographische abhandlungen, hrsg. von Prof. Dr. Albrecht Penck. bd. viii, hft. 3.)

"Die geologische und morphologische literatur": p. 12-30.

GEOLOGY. Weeks, F. B. Bibliography and index of North American geology, paleontology, petrology and mineralogy for the year 1904. Wash., D. C., 1905. 8°, (U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin no. 271.)

GERMAN LITERATURE. Hinrichs' Halbjahrskatalog der im deutschen buchhandel erschienenen bücher, zeitschriften, landkarten, u. s. w. 214. fortsetzung. 1905, 1, halbjahr. Leipzig, 1905. 8°.

GERMANY. *History.* Dahlmann-Waitz. Quellenkunde der deutschen geschichte. Unter mitwirkung von P. Herre, B. Hilliger, H. B. Meyer, R. Scholz, hrsg. von Erich Brandenburg. 7. aufl. 1. halbband. Leipzig, Dieterich, 1905. 336 p. 25 cm.

HISTORY. Siebert, Wilbur H. Collections of material in English and European history and subsidiary fields in the libraries of the United States; reprinted from the annual report of the American Historical Association, 1904, p. 653-696. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1905. O.

A bibliographical monograph of distinct value to historical students. The collections of material noted are recorded in alphabetical order, by subjects, with indication of the libraries where they may be found.

ITALIAN LITERATURE. Pagliaini, A. Catalogo generale della libreria italiana dall'anno 1847 a tutto il 1899 P-Z. Milano, 1905. 28cm.

JEWS. Lévy, L. G. La famille dans l'antiquité israélite. Paris, F. Alcan, 1905. 3 p. l., [3]-296 p. 25cm.

"Bibliographie": p. [277]-288.

KAFFIRS. Kidd, Dudley. The essential Kafir. London, Adam & Charles Black, 1904. 15+436 p. il. 8°.

An annotated bibliography of 54 titles is given, pages 417-428. The annotations refer only to the value of the books with reference to the study of native character.

LAW. *International.* Olivart, Marqués de. Bibliographie du droit international. Paris, Pedone, 1905. 8°.

This first part covers the literature in the author's possession published before 1899. A second part will contain later accessions, and a third part will record the literature in other collections. The whole catalog will cover 800 or 900 pages.

**MARINE FAUNA.** Mayer, A. G. Sea-shore life; the invertebrates of the New York coast. N. Y., Zoölogical Society, 1905. 3 p. l., [9]-181 p. 23cm., (New York Aquarium nature ser., no. 1.)

"References": p. [172]-176.

**MICHIGAN.** Burton, Clarence M. A Michigan library. (*In State Review*, Nov. 4, 1905. 1:54.)

An account of the manuscripts relating to Michigan which Mr. Burton has been collecting for 35 years. Mr. Burton's library is probably the best in the world for Michigan matters.

**MOSES.** Campbell, D. H. The structure and development of mosses and ferns (*Archegoniatae*). N. Y., Macmillan, 1905. vii, 657 p. 22½cm.

Bibliography: p. 607-630.

**MUSIC.** Hofmeister, F. Verzeichniss der im jahre 1904 erschienenen musikalien. 53. jahrg. Leipzig, [1905.] 4°.

**NOOTKA SOUND.** Manning, William Ray. The Nootka Sound controversy. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 1 p. l., 279-478 p. 24½cm.

Bibliography: p. 472-478. "Separate" from the Report of the American Historical Association.

**PEDAGOGICS.** Pädagogisches Jahrbuch. Rundschau auf dem gebiete des volksschulwesens 1904. 2. jahrg. Berlin, 1905. 8°.

Literaturberichte, p. 65-235.

**PIEGNOT.** Wigan (*Eng.*) F. P. L. Gabriel Peignot: a list of his works preserved in the reference department of the Wigan Free public library; with an introductory notice by H. T. Folkard, 1905. [Wigan, 1905.] 20 p. 25 cm.

"The list, it is thought, describes the most extensive collection of his writings in the possession of any public library in this country, not excepting the British Museum."

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.** Library of Congress.

List of works relating to the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, 1898-1903; by A. P. C. Griffin. Reprinted from the "List of books (with references to pe-

riodicals) on the Philippine Islands, 1903;" with some additions to 1905. Wash., D. C., Gov. Print. Office, 1905. 100 p. 25½cm.

**PHILOSOPHY.** Die philosophie im beginn des zwanzigsten jahrhunderts. Festschrift für Kuno Fischer unter mitwirkung von B. Bauch, K. Groos, E. Lask, O. Liebmann, H. Rickert, E. Troeltsch, W. Wundt; hrsg. von W. Windelband. Heidelberg, Winter, 1904-05. 2 v. 24½ cm.

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

**PHILOSOPHY.** Index philosophique. Philosophie et sciences; par N. Vaschide. 2. ann. 1903. Paris, Chevalier & Rivière, 1905. 5 l., 464 p. 8°.

**PRINTING.** France. Mellottée, P. Histoire économique de l'imprimerie. t. 1. L'imprimerie sous l'ancien régime, 1439-1789. Paris, Hachette, 1905. 8°.

Bibliographie, p. 479-517.

**PRISON REFORM.** Wichern, J. H. Zur gefängnis-reform. Hamburg, 1905. 8°. (Wicherns Gesammelte Schriften. iv.)

Litteratur, p. 473-484.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** Philadelphia F. L. Bulletin no. 6: Selected list of United States public documents specially useful in a small library; prepared by William R. Reinick, chief of department of public documents. October, 1905. 43 p. O.

Intended to indicate what public documents should be collected by libraries containing from 5000 to 6000 v. An alphabetic subject list, giving condensed entry and symbol indication of the department or bureau from which the document is issued. The subjects are well chosen as regards importance and interest; but the list as a whole seems neither as practical nor as useful as the pamphlet on "Government documents in small libraries," by J. I. Wyer, Jr. It is printed on right-hand pages only, for additions or interleaving, and it is possible that supplementary pages may be published yearly.

**RHODE ISLAND.** Richman, I. B. Rhode Island: a study in separatism. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1905. x p., 2 l., [3]-395 [1] p. 18½cm., (American commonwealths.)

Bibliography: p. 353-385.

**SCARLATTI.** Dent, E. J. Alessandro Scarlatti: his life and works. London, Arnold, 1905 x p., 1 l., 236 p. 26½ x 16cm.

"Catalogue of the extant works of Ales-

sandro Scariatti, with the libraries where the mss. are to be found": p. 206-232.

SHORTHAND, French. Bibliographie de la sténographie française. Cohors, Imp. Cou-selant [1905]. 208 p. 8°.

SONGS. Aubry, P. Esquisse d'une bibliographie de la chanson populaire en Europe. Paris, Picard, 1905. 8°.

SPAIN. Gmelin, H. Studien zur Spanischen verfassungsgeschichte des neunzehnten jahrhunderts. Stuttgart, Enke, 1905. 8°. Allgemeine literatur, p. [IX]XII; also bibliographical footnotes.

VERVIERS. Weber, A. Essai de bibliographie Vervietoise. v. 3 [M-Z]. Verviers, 1905. 8°. v. 1 pub. 1899; v. 2, 1903.

WALES. Bibliography of Wales: a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. no. 21, October, 1905. [Public Library, Cardiff, Wales.] 6 p. O.

WER IST'S? Unsere zeitgenossen; Zeitgenossenlexikon enthaltend biographien nebst bibliographien. Angaben über herkunft, familie, lebenslauf, werke, lieblingsbeschäftigungen, parteiangehörigkeit, mitgliedschaft bei gesellschaften, adressen. Leipzig, Degener, [1905.] [cxvii], 720, 253, [cxvii]-cxlviii, [3] p. 21 cm.

YALE UNIVERSITY. Bibliography of class books and class records, 1792-1905, Yale University; comp. by William P. Bacon, for the Association of Class Secretaries, [1905.] 18 p. O.

#### INDEXES

GUTHRIE, Anna Lorraine, ed. Readers' guide to periodical literature [cumulated]: a consolidation of the *Cumulative Index to a Selected List of Periodicals* and the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*. In 2 v. v. 1, 1900-1904. Minneapolis, Minn. H. W. Wilson Co., 1905. 9+1640 p. Q. hf. leath., per set, \$15.

Indexes 67 magazines for five years in one alphabet. The compiler, who was formerly reference librarian at the University of Minnesota, has brought together the material which was scattered through 17 alphabets in 17 separate issues of the *Cumulative Index* to periodicals and the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*. The work is closely modelled on the original "Poole's index," and its supplementary five-yearly volumes, but it includes besides author entries, subject, title

and some form entries, cross-references, indication of illustrations, etc., and its information is thus more readily available. Briefly, it gives more information for fewer periodicals than the Poole volumes. The volume indexes 67 periodicals as against 137 covered by the "Annual literary index."

#### Notes and Queries

BUDDHIST BIBLIOGRAPHY.—During a recent tour among the libraries of New England, I found that my "Buddhist bibliography," which contains 600 titles, was practically unknown to librarians. It appeared in the *Journal* of the Pāli Text Society, (London, 1903, p. 1-60). As this *Journal* is not taken by many libraries, I prepared for a Buddhist magazine, in 1904, a supplement to the bibliography, in which I gave a list of the libraries where the *Journal* was to be found. Reprints of this supplement were distributed to scholars and librarians, and also to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*; but no notice seems to have been taken of it. Consequently librarians are still ignorant of the fullest bibliography of the subject yet made, in which texts, translations, commentaries, etc., are arranged methodically by one who has studied the originals. However, the supplement, which contains the list of libraries, is to be found in *The Light of Dharma* (San Francisco, 1904.)

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS,  
*Historical Society of Pennsylvania,*  
Philadelphia, Pa.

SWISS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Word comes from Mr. V. Lansing Collins, of Princeton University Library, of an addition to be made to the list of library associations compiled by Mr. J. C. Dana in connection with his address at the Portland Conference (L. J., Sept., p. 21-26). This is Die Vereinigung Schweizerischer Bibliothekare, founded in 1897. Mr. Collins says: "The association is not very active, to be sure, and the secretary and chief organizer, Dr. Hermann Escher, of the Stadtbibliothek at Zurich, has a hard time keeping the thing going. But I had a very pleasant and informing letter from him about his association and the work he is trying to do, together with the printed report of some of the meetings: and it is possible that we shall hear from them one of these days."

A SUGGESTION FOR THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.—The bulletins of the various agricultural experiment stations, state and college, are becoming so numerous and important that very careful indexing will be required to make them of practical use. The index issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is in constant demand. If a similar index, covering all of the experiment stations of the country, could be issued at intervals, it would make the bulletins easily available

and simplify the cataloging in individual libraries.

KATHARINE T. MOODY,  
St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

IN THE INTERESTS OF SOUND LITERATURE. — Ten years ago the Hon. David A. Wells was writing on the principles of taxation. One day in his study at Norwich, Ct., I saw a chapter undergoing revision. A dozen sets of proofs had been sent to a round of economists, historians, teachers and men of business, each noting amendments and suggestions. One correction on a point of fact was of particular importance; to secure it was well worth the trouble involved in sending out the series of proofs. Said the venerable author, "It is a good plan to get criticisms before you go to the stereotypist."

A capital example of the same kind appears in the "College algebra" recently published by Ginn & Company. Its author, Professor H. B. Fine, of Princeton, began work in 1898, when proofs were struck off to be passed round for correction and suggestion, as well as for class-room tests. When these were returned, their places were taken by revises which followed one another for six years, so that much of the book has been rewritten several times. On all hands the consensus of mathematical teachers is, "this is the work we have been waiting for." Its author's method of patient crystallization, of enlisting competent co-operation, would give us fewer books than to-day pour from the presses, but they would be books of mark, because criticism had been heard before instead of after publication.

GEORGE ILES.

METALLIC BOOK CASES. — It may be unwise to try to stem the current. The metallic book case seems to have come to stay. But I am glad to have a word from Mr. Stetson on the other side. As on other subjects, facts here are worth more than theories; and what we want is facts. After the fire in the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia in 1877 the insurance companies paid \$9,000 for damage to the building and \$42,000 on the books. The book-cases were not damaged to the amount of one dollar. Not one book was destroyed by fire. The injury to the books was by water, and this they would have sustained if they had been in steel cases. Metallic cases do not prevent damage to books by water. And in many, if not in most cases of fire in a library the water will have done its injury before the fire has reached the books.

I think many libraries are wasting money in putting in steel cases. But let us have the facts. Will those librarians who have had experience with fires give us the facts?

JOHN EDMANDS.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES. — Librarians should be warned that the two following reference publications are identical, save for a fresh introduction and the occasional cutting of the "Lamb" plates in order to intro-

duce here and there a few additional and usually unimportant biographical sketches, thus making it quite undesirable to purchase both sets:

Lamb's biographical dictionary of the United States, edited by John Howard Brown. Boston, James H. Lamb Co., 372 Boylston St., 1900; 7 vols.

The twentieth century biographical dictionary of notable Americans. Brief biographies of authors, administrators, clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American history. Editor-in-chief, Rossiter Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D.; managing editor, John Howard Brown. Boston: The Biographical Society, 1904; 10 vols.

It is unnecessary to comment on a performance of this sort — wherein, without essential change of text, the title-page, the introduction, the names of the editors, the number of volumes, and the name of the publishers are all changed, with the effect of leading library order departments astray. There is no hint in Rossiter Johnson's introduction to "Notable Americans" connecting his work with the previous publication of Lamb.

R. G. THWAITES.

CLEANING BOOKS. — The recent (34th) report of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library gives the following account of the book cleaning undertaken in connection with the removal of the library to its new building:

"Several men and women were hired to do the heavy work. The men took the books from the shelves and placed them upon library trucks, being careful to keep them in their proper order. When a truck was full it was wheeled to a point near an open window where a tub of water was standing. Half a dozen galvanized tubs had been rented for the purpose, and were kept full of fresh water. The men would take two books from the truck and first clap them together, knocking dust and dirt from the surface into the water. Then each book was taken separately, opened over the tub, and the leaves aired by holding the back up, with one cover horizontal, and allowing the leaves to fall rapidly, thus emptying the book of any loose objects it might contain. It was a marvel to the workers to see how the water absorbed the dirt. The variety of objects that fell from the books was surprising, and included combs, hair-pins, matches, tooth-picks, string, scraps of cloth and paper, hair ribbons, shoe-strings, feathers, and many other objects too numerous to mention; in fact, everything almost that would be placed in a book — except money. Meanwhile one of the women had thoroughly cleaned the shelves, and when the truck was wheeled back another removed the books and carefully wiping them with a cloth, placed them back on the shelves as before."

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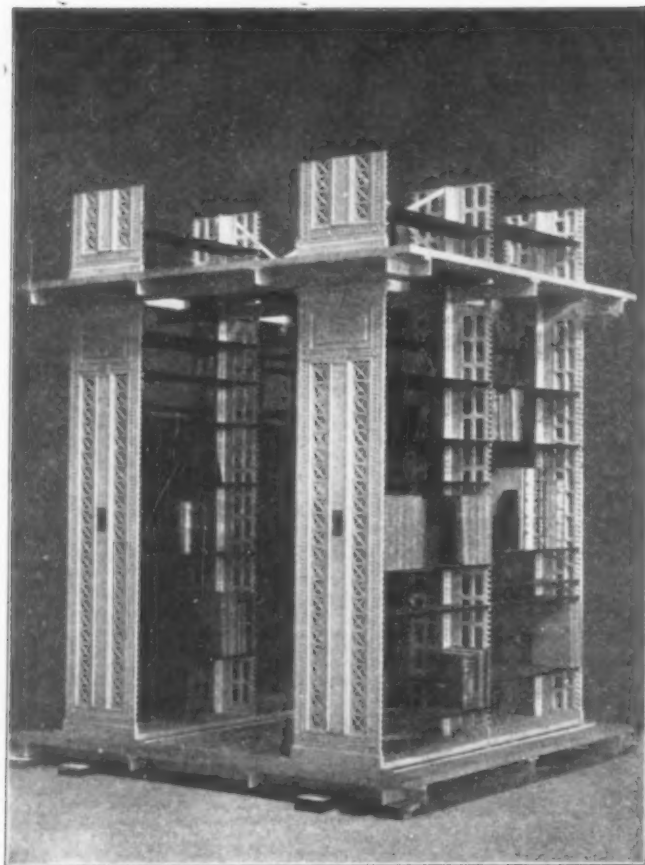
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Stephens, H. Morse, French Revolution, vol. 1, N. Y., 1886.

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Doane, Bible Myths.

Cunningham, Growth of English Industry and Commerce, 3d edition, 3 vols.

## Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Cannon, J. P., Inside of Rebeldom, Wash., McElroy, 1899.

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Magazine of American History, vols. 1 and 2, 1877-8, complete.

Magazine of American History, Feb., 1883, April, 1883.

Magazine of American History, March, 1893, Sept.-Oct., '93, Nov. and Dec., 1893.

## Reading Public Library, Reading, Pa.

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Rauch, Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook.

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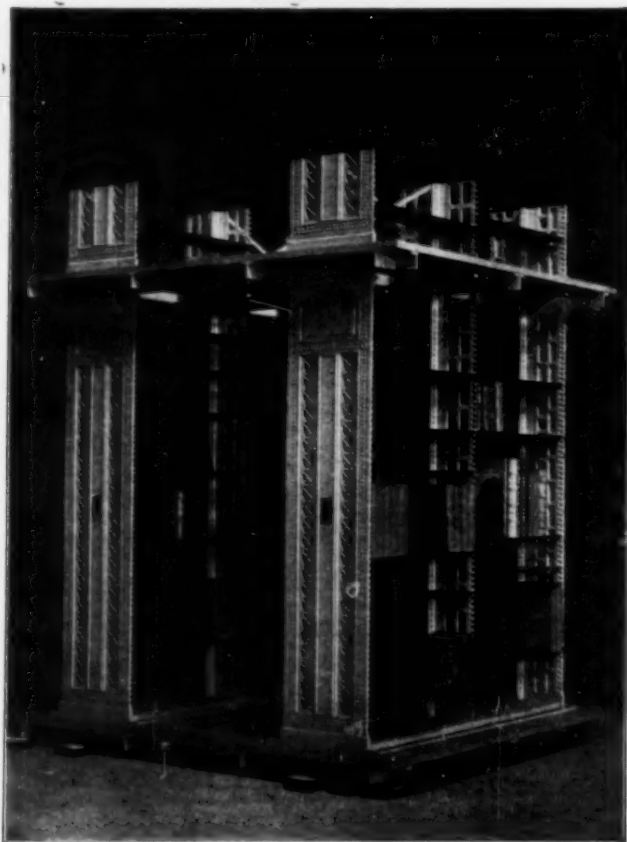
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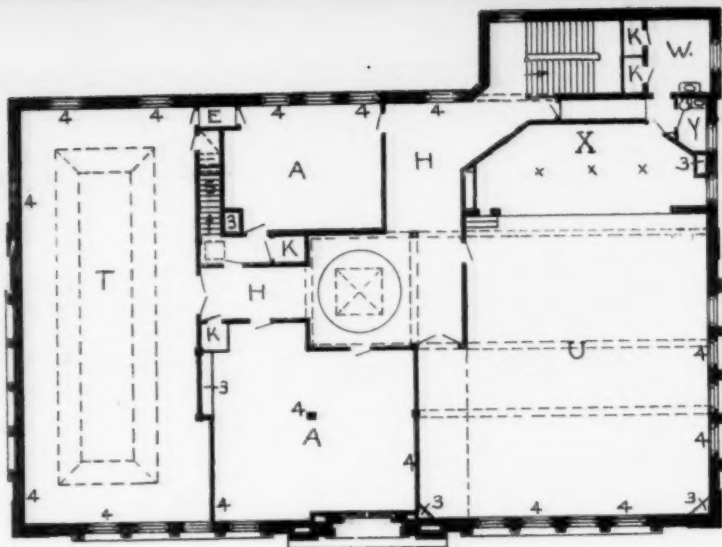
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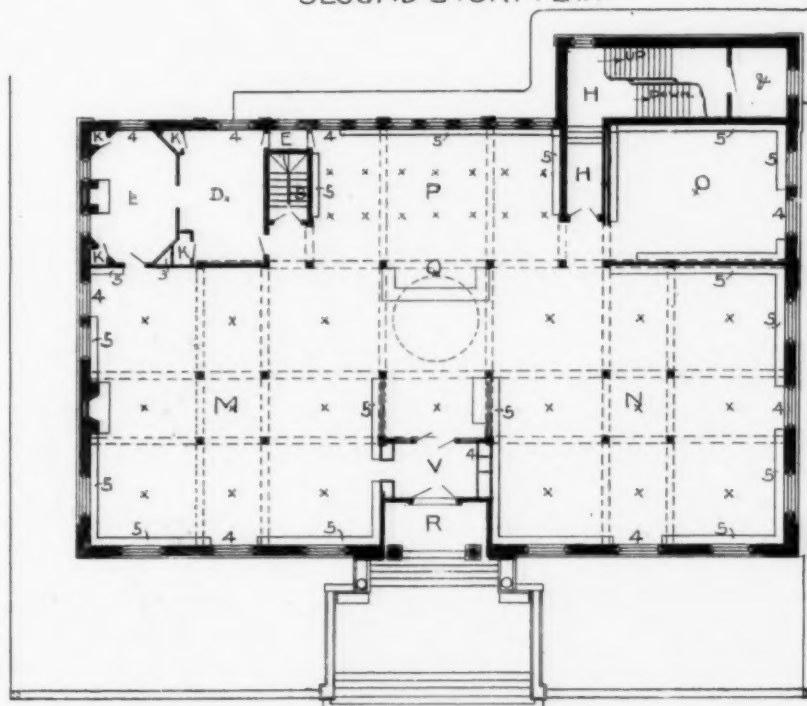
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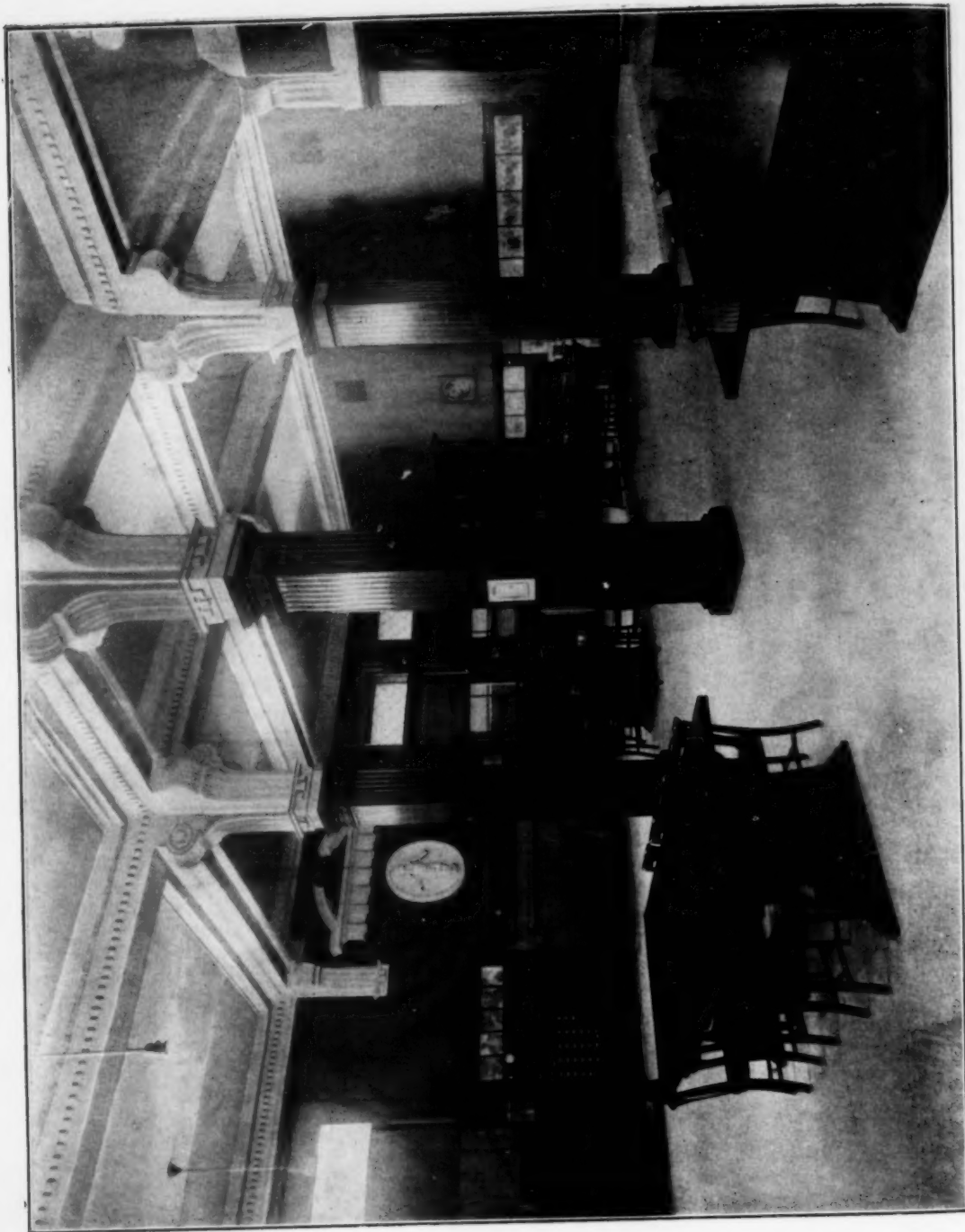
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